Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 151 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.	
2nd August	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,430	
2nd "	Chindwara*	5,192	Extra B. I. Co's Sailing.
6th "	Sardinia	6,580	Extra
7th "	Manora*	7,888	Extra B. I. Co's Sailing.
9th "	Devanha	8,092	
9th "	Kashgar*	8,840	Extra

*Not calling at Marseilles.

There are a number of 3rd class open cot passages available for Indian gentlemen by the "MANORA." Single fare to London is Rs. 450 and quotations for return tickets either first or second saloon will be given on application. There are also third class passages available for women and children in this steamer in 14 and 16 berthed cabins at similar rates.

	FIRST SALOON. "A"	"B"	SECOND SALOON. "C"	"A"	"B"	NATIVE SERVANTS DECK.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON						
Single	816	756	606	590	516	260
Return	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	575
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES						
Single	768	720	660	552	492	299
Return	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About:	Steamers.	Tons.
8th August	Dunera	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About:	Steamers.	—
31st July	Bandra	Karachi & P. Gulf.
21st "	Linga	Karachi Direct
14th Aug.	Karapara	E and S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinryu Maru	G. Konaka	8175	30th July	9th Aug
Usagi Maru No. 3	—	2765	15th Aug.	26th Aug.
Hosei Maru	—	2658	18th Aug.	29th Aug

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND MARSEILLES VIA ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID AND GENOA.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Siam Maru	D. Imaidzumi	16th July	31st July	Japan
Mizuki Maru	S. Iwazawa	3rd Aug	14th Aug.	Japan
Kokon Maru	K. Tsuji	28th July	7th August	Japan.
Saigon Maru	—	10th August	21st August	Japan.
Hadno Maru	—	20th August	31st "	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight, apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Branches: Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Zaroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 7,56,00,225/8/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 75,54,757/8/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Frank Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on credit balances from Rs. 500/- Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 3 per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 8/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/- $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohamma
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000
Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Chefoo, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Apollo Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

S. S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.

Oriental Buildings BOMBAY.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds Exceed 18,00,000
Surplus about 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed 22,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds .. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1228.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P Railway Administration and in accordance from the Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act—IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of one motor bicycle, Rudge, bicycles, bales of piecegoods, gunnies, leather trunks, and bedding, clothing, brass, copper, alluminium and enamelledware, boots and shoes, umbrellas, planks, grain, dry dates, jagree, carpets, blankets, glass bangles, raisins, one big iron wheel, typewriter, gas cyclinders, tins of ghee, oil, iron bars, beddings and sundry articles, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE FANCY ENGLISH WHITE DHOTEES.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govinddas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. D. Satyanaryan and Co.

7 Packages superior fine fancy English white dhotees No. 905, Ralli's goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 PACKAGES MULLS.

ON THURSDAY, the 31st instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharmrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Purshottam Makanji and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser and the party defaulting to act under provision of the Resolution of 7th July, 1919, of the Board Committee of the Bombay English White Piecegoods Association (partner of mill agent's shop of Messrs. Manibhoy Gokulbhoy and Co.), and Seth Panachand Indarji (general broker of Shroff's Piece-goods, Fort, and Japanese Piecegoods) and Seth Liladhar Shavji trading in the name of Seth Hiralal Ambalal at Lakhmidas Khimji Market.

3 packages mulls No. YYY or other.
2 packages mulls No. YYYY or other.
3 packages mulls No. 389 or other

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOTEES.

ON FRIDAY, the 1st August at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA, and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govinddas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Runchordas Mathurdas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior, fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501, number whatever may come, 8/10 yards 50 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior, fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come, 8/9 yards 45 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES DHOTEES (CHOWLAS).

On FRIDAY, the 1st August, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Vadilal Purshottam and on account and at the risk of the concerned.—
4 packages each 200 Chowlas (Dhotees), No. 2 and 16 yards.

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneer.B

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OFFICE FURNITURE, FITTINGS FANNERIES ETC.

Messrs. RICHARD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the offices of the Deputy Controller of (Hides) Dharavi, Bombay, (5, minutes walk from Mahim Railway Station. B. B. and C. I. Railway), at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) on SUNDAY, 3rd August, 1919, by order of the Deputy Controller of Hides, a large amount of most excellent office furniture, Tannery fittings comprising: setting tables, knives, pumps, scales, bells, etc. Also some Chemicals, hoop iron, mats, sweet oil, etc

A deposit of 25 per cent shall be required at the time of sale.

Property on view from 1st August.

Catalogues from the office and the Auctioneers from 27th instant.

RICHARD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th July, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI
MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.
HIGHLY DURABLE.
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofusall Patrons.

INVESTORS
BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.
We supply you funds on your paying proper margin
We also offer you many other advantages.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS,
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

11 BALES OF GREY LONG CLOTH OF MANECKJI PETIT MILL.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th of July, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S.T.). Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the bailing press of Dossa Mussa, Vithaldas Kishorilal & Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Jivanlal Manilal:—
11 bales of grey Long Cloth of Manekji Petit Mill including:—
2 bales No. 15255 lbs 9.
5 bales No. 1575 lbs. 9½.
2 bales No. 1425 lbs. 10.
2 bales No. 1525 lbs 10½.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th July, 1919.

CONSUMPTION

HUNDREDS OF LETTERS and Telegrams are still being sent to Lonavla, but my present address is

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
Saharanpur, U. P.

THE MAN
of
AMAZING CURES.

Mrs. M. Hunter "Sylverton", Mussoorie, 2nd July:—
"My nurse was examined by Dr. Walters here, and found to have nothing the matter now with her spine: Dr. Mookerjee of Allahabad examined her in March last and made the discovery that she had Tuberculosis of the Spine. I have only used your treatment since and I am thankful to say she is cured."

Hashmat Ali, Esq., Deputy Collector, Rockville Cottage, Landour, 27th June:—
"I have very great faith in your medicines as a personal friend of mine got entirely cured by using them only for a month. His was a case of real phthisis and he was spitting blood."

DYING WOMAN SAVED.

Leo. D'Costa, A.S.M., Multan, 13th July:—
"You have filled my home with joy; my wife is now able to look after the little ones as she has gained strength, weight and colour. I am too overjoyed."

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.
JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

We are importing Chemicals, Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best houses in Great Britain, France, America and Japan, and can guarantee the quality of all goods supplied by us.
All trial order solicited.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad ink
A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 2.

SOAPS. CANDLES, &c.
We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTOON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BISCARBONATE SODA, CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM, CAUSTIC ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—
MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JUGMOHANDAS RUGNATHDAS & CO
GOLDSMITHS & JEWELLERS.
245-53, Shaik Memons St. BOMBAY.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "Somachandi"
TELE. No. 949.
Full value of gold refunded always a market rate on return of article bought of us.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER ... DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Arrangement for enrolling immediately a limited number of extra students is made. 99, Esplanade Road. 3439

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Two 2nd class MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, previous experience necessary. For terms apply to Sheth RADHAKISHAN JAIKISON, Khandwa, C. P. 3482

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A qualified MEDICAL OFFICER for a Pilgrim ship Apply personally to the MANAGER, THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAV. CO., LTD., 19, Rampart Row, Fort. 3485

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A CHIEF OFFICER for a steamer, holding Master's certificate preferred. Apply personally to the MANAGER THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 19 Rampart Row, Fort. 3486

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER for the Gujarati Primary School Department of a local Boys' High School. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 881, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3518

WANTED for an up-country Mill, competent MILL MANAGER. Thorough knowledge of Carding and Spinning required. Apply Box No. 884, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 3531

WANTED.—A Competent TYPIST for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 871, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3479

WANTED.—One TURNER and one FITTER, Fitter must know the line level work of the Carding Department of a Mill. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonial to the MANAGER, Khatau Makanji Mills, Byculla, Bombay. 3448

WANTED—A GRADUATE and an experienced MATRIC. also a DRAWING TEACHER with teacher's certificate (Pay Rs. 35.) Apply stating terms to CHAIRMAN, JUBILEE INSTITUTION, Umreth. 3510

WANTED.—Competent TYPISTS, DESPATCH and FILING CLERKS, for the New India Assurance Company, Limited Please apply stating terms and qualifications to the SECRETARY, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort. 3520

WANTED—A distinguished GRADUATE with at least 3 years' experience in teaching for the post of first ASSISTANT TEACHER in the Marwadi Vidyalaya High School, Bombay (4). The teacher shall not be allowed to prepare for any examination or do any kind of remunerative work. Apply stating qualifications and terms to the SECRETARY at once. 3533

WANTED, temporary, for two months only, commencing from first week in August, 1919, a qualified and experienced ASSISTANT ENGINEER. Pay Rs. 150 to 200 per mensem, according to qualifications. The applicant must possess a diploma from one of the Indian Engineering Colleges. Apply with testimonials and full particulars of experience to the MUNICIPAL ENGINEER, Lucknow. 3455

WANTED—Temporary SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for anti-malarial duty in the Presidency including Sind on a consolidated salary of Rs. 77-8-0, which includes war allowance, and a special allowance of Rs. 25 in addition to travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations. Only those who have registered themselves under the Bombay Medical Act, VI of 1912, should apply, stating their previous service, age and the languages they know, to The PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 3528

WANTED

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to finance consignments of grocery (Karyana) between rupees ten to twenty-five thousand. Safe return guaranteed with profit and interest For terms and particulars address to Box No. 847, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3376

FOR SALE.

ORDERS registered for apples—9lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 5, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Lus Dunbar, P. O., Kulu, Panjab. 3043

FOR SALE.—Valuable BUILDING SITES at Pedder Road in plots of convenient sizes varying from 1500 to 2500 square yards, Apply Captain & Vaidya, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 3544

FOR SALE—Complete AGRICULTURAL COURSE of the International Correspondence Schools. 52 pamphlets. What offers? Apply Box No. 880, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3509

NEW LANCASHIRE BOILER, 20ft. by 6ft., 130 lbs. pressure, immediate delivery. Duncan Stewarts' Cotton Press, shortly expected, new vertical engines and Marelli fans in stock. DREWET CHOWNA, 31, Church Street. 3541

SAGARS AND DAWSE'S TRACING CLOTHS, Fresh supplies received by last mail. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

WE GIVE THE SAME ATTENTION to all mofussil orders as we give to our customers whom we attend personally. PROMPT SATISFACTORY SERVICE—that is our motto. Stationery of all descriptions always in stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

IN pleasure of Peace being signed we will sell our Chicago Long Distance Magneto, Telephones and Columbia Dry Cells at special reduced prices up to the end of September, 1919. Call for complete Catalogue and prices. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., P. O. Box 459, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams: "CHIPHONE BOMBAY." 3

TO BE LET;

TO BE LET—LAL BANGLOW on Gundvli side, at Andheri, to a Vegetarian Hindu family. Apply to POONSEE DEVSEE, Chioh Bunder Road, during office hours. 3345

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
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First insertion	Rs. 3-0
Second insertion	Rs. 2-9
Third insertion	Rs. 2-6
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-3
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 3-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

JUBBULPORE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

POST OF JOINT SECRETARY.

APPLICATIONS are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 15th August next for the post of a Joint Secretary on Rs. 100-5-150 p.m. The post is pensionable and the selected candidate will be on probation for one year and will be required to deposit a cash security of Rs. 1,000 either in G. P. notes or other approved security.
Preference will be given to a graduate, strong in English and well up in all branches of correspondence and accounts work, and having experience in the re-organisation of Offices. A knowledge of Hindi will be an advantage.
Applicants must state (1) Age, (2) Educational qualifications, (3) Past services, (4) Present employment, and must send copies of testimonials which will not be returned.

K. T. CHATTERJI,
Secretary.
Municipal Committee.
Jubbulpore:
20th July, 1919. 3512

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
"GANAPATI" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT control over our Factory's output having ceased from 1st July. 1919; our Cement is now available for the public.
For particulars apply to
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
3397

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited will be held at the registered office of the Company, Motilal Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 30th July, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time), when the Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on Thursday, 3rd July, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution.
Bombay, 14th July, 1919.
By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE ARDESHIR & SON,
3247 Agents.

WANTED.

WANTED—GRADUATES with the Diploma of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Training College to be Headmasters, one each for the Marathi, the Gujarati and the Urdu Vernacular Teachers' Training Classes maintained by the Bombay Schools Committee. Apply stating qualifications, etc., with minimum salary required to—

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 25th July, 1919. 3504

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY IN THE BYCULLA WARD.

THE said Election being a contested Election, I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, the names of the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders:—

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1.	Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakarsi.	28, Pedder Road.	Mill-owner.	Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L. M. & S. Mr. Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi. Mr. Joseph Baptista, B.A., LL.B., Bar.-at Law. Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Bar-at-Law. Lady Sirinbai Jamsetji Jijibhai. Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji. Mr. Vasudev Balvant Soman.	Mr. Velji Lakhamsi, B.A., LL.B. Mr. David Solomon Erulkar, Bar.-at-Law. Mr. Kikabhai Premchand. Mr. Rastam Sorabji Dhondy. Mr. Shankar Sambhaji Gangla, B.A. Miss Sarah Nissim. Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, M.A., LL.B. Dr. Nariman Hormasji Clubvala, M.D., B.Hy. (Bombay).
2.	Mr. Ramkrishna Shrikrishna Navalkar, B.A., LL.B.	4-A, Bhai Jivanji Lane.	Vakil of the Bombay High Court.		

The Poll will be taken on Monday, the 4th August, 1919, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Bombay Time), in booths to be erected at Sankli Street near the Assessment Ward Office near Byculla Bridge.
Forms of voting papers will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote, and each such person will be supplied with one form of voting paper only on his personally applying for it.
The forms will be supplied free of charge on the day of the Poll at the polling place from 8 a.m. Bombay Time.
Voting papers signed by persons holding a special or general Power-of-Attorney under Section 28 (h) of the Municipal Act to represent a Company (other than a Joint Stock Company) or Firm for election purposes will not be accepted unless the Power-of-Attorney is signed by all the members of the Company or Firm.
In cases where all the members of a Company or Firm are not in Bombay a person holding a power to vote given by the representative of the Company or Firm duly authorized to give such power, will be allowed to vote.
Persons wishing to vote must tender their votes at the table of the particular Polling Officer to whom the reception of their votes will be allotted.
A separate booth for filling in voting papers will be provided, and only the voters wishing to fill in their voting papers will be admitted to this booth. Clerks will be stationed in this booth and they will, if the voters so desire, assist them in filling in their voting papers.
No persons except the voters and the candidates will be allowed to enter the booth where votes are to be recorded.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 28th July 1919.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 25th day of July, 1919, a Dividend for nine months ended 31st March, 1919 at the rate of Rs. 60 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY the 1st day of August, 1919, between 11-30 a.m., and 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 14th day of July, 1919.
By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th July, 1919. 3501

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 25th day of July, 1919, a Dividend for nine months ended 31st March, 1919, at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY the 1st day of August, 1919, between 11-30 a.m., and 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 14th day of July, 1919.
By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
3506

URGENT GENERAL MEETING.

AN URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, will be held on TUESDAY, the 29th July, 1919, at the ASSOCIATION HALL, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to reconsider the resolutions passed at the Urgent General Meeting of the 24th July, 1919.
BEGRAJ GUPTA,
VITHALDAS MAVJI,
Hon. Secretaries.
Marwari Bazar,
Bombay, dated the 28th July, 1919. 3542

NOTICE.

THE POONA BANK, LIMITED.
and reduced.

SHARE CERTIFICATES for two Preference Shares Nos. 1774-75 belonging to Mr. MANUBHAI CHANDRAVIDYANAND PANDYA are reported by him to have been lost. Anyone having any claim to the said shares or any of them is requested to refer it to the undersigned at once otherwise if no claim is made within one fortnight's time hereof duplicate shares as applied for, will be issued.
H. K. GOLE,
Manager.
Poona Bank Limited,
and reduced.
Poona, 20th May 1919. 3539

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DOMINCA CREADO SEBASTIAN CREADO and JOHN B. CREADO have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece of land situate at Andheri in the registration, Sub-district of Bandra, in the Taluka of Salsette, Thana District, containing by admeasurement about 11,500 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Survey No. 80 Pot No. 1/1 and 1/6 and bounded on the East by the property of Dinker Pantil, on the West by Government land, on the North by Pandurang Patil, and on the South by Braz Crasto.
Dated this 28th day of July, 1919.
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3546

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SUNABAI, widow and administratrix of Jamsetji Hormasji Kakalia, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same will if any, be considered as waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO
All that piece or parcel of Fasendari land with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Mirza Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 83 5/9 square yards or thereabouts bearing C Ward No. 638 and Street No. 44 and bounded on the South by Mirza Street, on the North by Agiary Street, on the East by the property of Abdul Hussein Sulemanji, and on the West by the property of Najmuddin Khambati.
Dated this 28th day of July, 1919.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.
Purchaseer's Attorneys.
3540

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients, Messrs. HARGOVANDAS VITHALDAS and LALOOBHAI VITHALDAS, have contracted to purchase from Mr. DOSSABHOT SORABJI GADIWALLA, the undermentioned property.
All persons having any right, title and interest in the said property by mortgage, sale, trust, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make their claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 5, Bell Lane, Bombay, within 14 days, otherwise the claims, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed accordingly.
SCHEDULE.
All that piece or parcel of Bombay Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at First Parsiwada Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1687-88, Street Nos. 1 and 3 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 286, 286, New Nos. 1965, 1966, Old Survey No. 2-2, New Survey No. 7451-7450 and containing by admeasurement 188 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the West by the said First Parsiwada Street, on the East by sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Dhanjibhoy Edalji and on the South by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Burjorji Curselji and others.
Dated this 28th day of July 1919.
JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3547

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
No. 1969, 16-7-19.
Recd. 14-7-19.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of NATHURAM ATMARAM DHAGE, late of Bombay, a widower, Shimpi Hindu Inhabitant, a timekeeper in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust ...Deceased.
Bai DHAKLIBAI alias RADHABAI, wife of Moreshawar Narottah Dighe, Shimpi Hindu, Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort. ...Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventh day of July in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and ninteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.
P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
R. B. PATEL,
The 7th day of July, 1919. Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GOCULDAS BHANJI and PREMABAI, widow of Pragji Bhanji, have contracted with our client, Mr. EBRAHIM MOOSAJI, for the absolute sale to him, free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.
THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Fasendari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and shed of wood depot standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Moombadevi Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 776 and Street No. 69 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 1379 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Bhanibai, widow of Bhimji Moolji, on or towards the West by the property of Parmanand Jeewandas, on or towards the North by Moombadevi Tank Road and on or towards the South by the property of Burjorji Hormusji, and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.
Dated this 28th day of July, 1919.
BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3552

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HARISCHANDRA MADANJI has contracted to sell to me the undersigned the undermentioned properties and all persons having any claim upon or to the said properties or any part or portion thereof whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at his place of residence at 275, Halai Memon Mohalla, withoot the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale of the said properties will be completed without regard to any such claims which will then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground situate at Parel Village, without the Fort, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 680 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 33, New No. 14160, and New Survey Nos. 35, 1/36, 40 and 44 and bounded as follows, on or towards the East partly by the property of Bhicoo Jeswant and partly by the property of an Irani, on or towards the South by the property of Coover bai Shapurji Nusserwanji, on or towards the West by the property of an Irani and Parel Village Road and on or towards the North by the Parel Village Road, together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under F. Ward Nos. 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681 and 2683 and Street Nos. 1372, 1373, 1374 1375 and 1377
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of newly assessed land or ground with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel village, in the Island, City, District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 213 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 160, New No. 16773 and New Survey No. 2/36 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No. 1371 and Ward F. No. 2677 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property of the vendor Harischandra Madonji, on or towards the South by the property of Andheru Manekji Hormasji Vajifdar, on or towards the East partly by the property of the vendor Harischandra Madonji and partly by that of Cooverbai, widow of Nusserwanji Tantra and on or towards the West by the Parel Village Road.
Dated this 26th day of July, 1919.
MIA AHMED ABA,
3553

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai HOORBAI, wife of Haji Rahimtoola Hajiani has agreed to sell to our client the whole of the property belonging to her described in the schedule below:—
Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim of which notice has not been received.
SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
ALL that piece or parcel of quit rent and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ghoga Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 195 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts whether it be more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 325, New No. 5250, Old Survey No. 309-310 and New Survey No. 9025, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Nawazbai Manchersha Billimoria, now of Hussanally Abdulally, on or towards the West by the property of Dhanjibhai Bomanji Mistri, on or towards the North by the Stables of Jiwaji Manekji and on or towards the South by the Ghoga Street and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1713 and Street No. 80.
Dated this 28th day of July, 1919.
SMETHAM BYRNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
3543 Haji Haroon Jan Mahomed.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMEDBHAI ABDULLABHAI has contracted to sell to our client Mr. HANSRAJ VASANJI, the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim on or to the said property whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, charge, inheritance, possession, maintenance, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to us in writing at our office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sankli Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 521 5 9 square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less forming part of a larger piece or parcel of land and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172, 281 & 191, New Nos. 13331, 13602, C 13710, 13552, 13688 and 13503, Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294, and 295 and New Survey Nos. 1—2—3 3549, 1B/3587, 3F and 4C 3550 and part of 3589 or some of them and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Plot No. 13, belonging to Aderji B. Daroowalla, on or towards the West by a common passage, on or towards the North by Plot No. 9 of Bakerally Mulla Hyderally and on or towards the South by Plot No. 11 of Premsukh Murlidhar and the building whereon is assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 3917 (1) and Street No. 104.
Dated this 28th day of July, 1919.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3545

INK TABLETS.

EASILY soluble, very brilliant non-corrosive, one tablet sufficient for one ink pot. Price paragon blue-black Rs. 1-2 per gross. Brilliant blue-black As. 12 per gross. Red Rs. 1-8 per gross. Green Rs. 1-4 per gross. Ample discount on big orders.
BENGAL INK FACTORY,
36, Tarak Chatterji Lane, Calcutta.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI EBRAHIM HAJI ESSAC, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to my clients.

All persons having any claim to or against the said properties or either of them or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the some will be considered as waived.

FIRSTLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land together with the bungalow, chawls, outhouses, gardens, wells, trees, shrubs standing thereon situate at Vadawli in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, District Thana, Taluka Salsete and entered in the records of the Government as under:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Area Acres & Gunthas.
58	11	1 at 4	1 at 5	1 10¾
				3
				1¾
62	12	2		0 33
				2¼
62	12		1	0 1
				0 1
63	13	1		0 11¼
				0 1
65	13	3		0 ¾
66	13	5		0 9½
				0 ¾
76	18	1 at 5		0 29¼
				0 2
			8	1 33
				0 5
90	19		3	3 5
				0 8
59	11	2	0	0 10½
				0 1
			3	0 2
				0 1¼
60	11	3		0 32¾
				0 2¼
				0 2¼
60	11	3	2	0 1
				0 1
61	12	1	0	0 19
				0 2½
64	13	2 at 4	0	0 1¼
				0 3
			1	0 5
				0 1¼

SECONDLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land together with the buildings, entrances, wells trees, gardens and shrubs standing thereon situate at Borla in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, District Thana, Taluka Salsette and entered in the records of the Government as under:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Area Acres & Gunthas.
416	66	0		0 16
427	69	1 at 2		0 3
445	76	2 at 2		0 1¼
446	76	3		0 12
				0 1
457	78	1 at 9		2 37
			0	11½
		1 at 2	0	0 7
			0	2½
454	79	1		3 14
				0 5
		1		0 10
				0 1
456	80	1 at 2	0	0 2¼

Dated the 28th day of July, 1919.

F. P. PAVRI,
Purchaser's Attorney.
3537

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHATRI SULEMAN BAWLA, of Bombay, Khatri Mahomedan Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of Mortgage, gift sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure according to the Collectors Bills together with the messuge tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bapu Khote Street also called (Jambli Mohla) without the Fort, of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1026, New No. 2210, Old Survey No. 2074 and New Survey No. 740 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Bapu Khote Street alias Jambli Moholla, on or towards the west by a sweepers passage, on or towards the north by the property of Mahomed Arab and on or towards the South by a house Gully and beyond that by the property of Miya Siddick Nathu and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under C Ward No. 5971 and Street No. 112-114 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tennants of the vendor.

WADIA & GHANDHI CO.,
Attorney's for the Purchaser.
123. Esplanade Road, Fort.
Bombay 26th July, 1919.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. TAR MAHOMED HAJI IBRAHIM has contracted to sell to our client Mr. TYAB ADAM TARSAIWALLA the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said land, hereditaments, and premises, or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay or to the undersigned at their offices at 135, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard for such claim, if any, and that the same will be considerd as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lohar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under New Survey No. 8246 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under O Ward No. 2773, and Street Nos. 367-369 and 371 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by a passage leading to Charney Oart, on or towards the East by the house of Kharsedji Dadabhai Bhavnagree, on or towards the South by the said Lohar Street and on or towards the West by the house of Perojbai, wife of Manockji Framji Mehta.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1919.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3527

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY CINEMA

FUN and FROLIC

THURBER and THURBER

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Oriental Styles

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hold a bright record of performances at

London Coliseum

Paris, Alhambra

and other leading

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To-Day 3 Shows 6-45 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Box	Rs. 8 0 0		Balcony	Rs. 1 0 0	
Oschestra (first 5 rows) ..	„ 3 0 0		Second class	„ 0 8 0	
First class (rear Orchestra)	„ 2 0 0		Third class	„ 0 4 0	

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m

THE TRINITY OF DRAMATIC FORCE.

HALL CAINE .....The Author.
DERWENT HALL CAINE ..... The Actor.
And The Book

The most famous of all the
DRAMAS OF GREAT WRITERS.

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"THE DEEMSTER"
"THE DEEMSTER"

Its appeal in picture form is tremendous.

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"THE DEEMSTER"

BY

HALL CAINE.

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"The Bandman Opera Co.

IN NEW PRODUCTIONS.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

OPENING EPISODES OF THE SUPER SERIAL

Mystery of the Double Cross

Featuring MOLLY KING.

Episodes 1 to 3.

A Fascinating Serial of Mystery and Love.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30

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Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"ANNEXING BILL"

Love and Laughs
Mystery Romance
Good Clean Comedy

A Riot of Fun
A Gale of Laughs
A Storm of Sensation

Featuring

Gladys Hulette and Creighton Hale

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JUST FOR THE LOVE OF ONE FELLOW

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT

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Featuring

PEARL WHITE,

PEERLESS FEARLESS QUEEN OF THE SERIAL KINGDOM, AS THE

"LIGHTNING RAIDER."

A Philanthropic Thief who steals for fun and excitement, but becomes the Ally of Tom Norton in his desperate fight with "Wu Fang," the arch-Criminal.

YOU MUST SEE IT TO-DAY.

PATHE GAZETTE

containing complete Scenes of

DERBY

Time: 7, 8-45 and 10.30 p.m. daily.

PRICES FROM RS. 10 TO AS. 3.

Third Instalment—Episodes 7, 8, 9 of the Universal Serial Extraordinary

"THE LURE OF THE CIRCUS"

Featuring

THE DARING, DASHING, RECKLESS

EDDIE POLO

also The Universal Screen Magazine and a Splended Comic at your own favourite Picture Palace

THE MAJESTIC

(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.)

Four Shows everyday at 5-15: 7; 8-45; and 10-30.

PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

SHIPPING.

WEATHE REPORT.

S. S. Shwedagon, Captain T. A. Goodbody, arrived here from Rangoon, weather experienced during the voyage, strong monsoon heavy Westerly swell.

S. S. Lightning Captain W E. Grant, arrived here from Busreh via Mohomerah, Bushire and Muscat, weather experienced during tre voyage, strong monsoon and occasional squall

ARRIVAL.

July 27

S. S. Shwedagon—Goodbody, Rangoon, July 15

S. S. Varzin—Cleugh, Rangoon July 16.

S. S. Lightning—Grant, Busreh, July 19.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday.

S. S. Hydra—Nilson, Bangkok.

The following vessel began to loal yesterday.

Steamer Golobaria for Rangoon.

Steamer Vergin for Liverpool.

S. S. Shwedagon:—The I. B. P. Coy's steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain T. A. Goodbody, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, with a general cargo, kerosin oil and petrol, which port she had left on 15th instant.

S. S. Lightning:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lightning, 2,133 tons, Captain W. E. Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Mahomerah, Bushire and Muscat, with a general cargo, 11 cabin and 353 deck passengers, which port she had left on 19th instant.

S. S. Hydra:—The F. F. Campbell Coy's steamer Hydra, 823 tons, Captain S. Nilson, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S. S. Varzin:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Varzin, 2,541 tons, Captain J. M. Cleugh, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 16th instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 28th July, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Aymerie..	Philadelphia	2-8-19	W & A G & Co
C & R Clan Maclean ..	Dunkirk	1-8-19	.J Finlay & Co
D & E Siam Maru ..	Kobe	6-8-19	.. O S Kaisha
H Kura ..	Abadam	1-8 19	S Wallace & Co
I Itola ..	Shanghai	2-8-19	.. [illegible]
G Dwarka ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
K Uia ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
M Monte Carlo	N F	N F	.. W & A G & Co
O Hydra ..	Bangkok	29-7-19	.. F F Campbell & Co
Q Vergemere.	N F	N F	.. D Khandwari

HARBOUR WALL.

Oporto ..	N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Saraswati ..	N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Sabarmati ..	N F	23-7-19	.. K N & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Walrus .. Kuphus .. Flamingo ..	5 days	26-7-19	.. O E B P T

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Boats of Dogra ..	City of Hankow		W & A Graham & Co
3 Kowek ..			.. T M & Co
6 Varzin ..	Rangoon	N F	.. M M & Co
7 Khoseon..	Jeddah	30-7-19	.. T M & Co
8 Zayani ..	Jeddah	31-7-19	.. H S Shushtary
9 Bahrein ..	Aden	30 7-19	.. T M & Co
14 Lunga ..	Karachi	31-7-19	.. M M & Co
16 Kassara ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Vita ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
3 Chakdina ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
4 Ebphanta.	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
5 Warturm.	Liverpool	30 7-19	.. W & A G & Co
5 Chakdara.	Suez	31-7-19	.. M M & Co
8 Kashgar..	London	9-8-19	.. M M & Co
11 Kandy ..	N F	N F	.. D B I M
12 & 13 War Isis ..	London	29-7-19	.. D B I M
14 Sofala ..	Calcutta	31-7-19	.. M M & Co
15 Bernesila. Offside	Hongkong	30-7-19	.. B I M
15 Bankura	Busra	31 7 19	.. M M & Co
17 War Dance	Loddon	1-8-19	.. K N & Co
Jetty end Mutira ..	Busra	31-7-19	.. M M & Co
Jity Umta ..	Rangoon	2-8-19	.. M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Ina ..	N F	N F	.. H Shustary & Co
Chindwara ..	London	N F	.. M M & Co

EXPORTS.

July 28.

S. S. Warturm for Liverpool 50 bales wool, Karim Jivan

S. S. Kashger for London 750 bales hemp, Kiddle Ruve and Co.; 200 bales hemp, Jahangir Rastumjee.

S. S. Chindwara for London 15 cwts nuxvomica, Selim D. Bassens.

S. S. Agmerie for Philadelphia 150 chs. goat skins, Enrew N. Stein.

S. S. Kashger for Middlesbro 1,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S. S. Agmerie for New York 500 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta and Co.; 69 cwts poppyseed, Childs and Joseph; 25 cwts. ginger, Asian Overseas Trading Co.; 170 cwts. chutney, Merwanji Poonjaji and Sons.

S. S. Versin for Marseilles 2,000 cwts. poppyseed 2,001 cwts. rapeseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 4,000 cwts. mustardseed, Volkart Bros.; 990 cwts. mustardseed, 124 cwts. ginger Ratanjee Jeewandas and Co.; 50 cases stones, Mirzamohamed Taki Afshar.

S. S. Warturm for Marseilles 55 bales cotton, 16 pots essence de palma rosa, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Clan Maclean for Dunkirk, 320 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Itola for Kobe 200 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.; 215 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuto Kwaista; 100 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co.; 100 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.

S. S. Itola for Osaka 100 bales cotton, Shivnarayan Baldeodas.

S. S. Itola for Shanghai 214 bales cotton yarn, Madhavdas Amersey and Co.; 100 bales cotton grey yarn, Tata Sons and Co.

IMPORTS.

July 28.

S. S. City of Hankow from New York Agents—W. and A. Graham and Co. 12 cases electric carbons, 29 cases shoes, 2 cases sugar globules, 14 cases electric fans, 7 cases glass vials, 3 cases spectacle cases, 13 boxes 5 pkgs clocks, 3 cases pencils, 1 case 63 geke 18 d/s 92 brls. aniline dyes, 320 kgs glyco thymoline, 3 cases stationery, 75 brls 2 cases lub. oil, 8 cases dental goods, 6 cases pencils and penholders, 10 cases fruit salts, 7 cases pharmaceutical, 3 cases rubber products water bottles, 2 cases dye stuff, 13 cases syrup, 39 cases empty collapsible tubes, 4 cases medicine, 10 chests natural indigo, 70 cases pro. medicines and medicins containing spirit, 2 boxes cup grease in pail, 2 brls auto oil, 3 cases cast sheaes, 3 cases gauges, 24 cases vaseline petroleum jelly, 8 cases cigarettes, 146 kegs nails, 51 cases gas mantles, 2 cases rubber goods, 5 cases boots and shoes, 4 cases iron wood screws, 19 cases lampware, 10 cases pankiller, 4 cases hosiery, 8 cases chewing gum, 52 cases writing paper, 340 bales domestics, 1,026 pices 4,005 bdls steel bars, 2 cases transit oil, 3 boxes rheostat, 19,996 cases chester, 2,000 cases mineral colza, 11 cases pump and parts, 20,000 cases snowflake.

The District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Kotah wired from Pilauda to-day:—Owing to floods the line has been breached between Pilauda and Gangapur City on the Nagda-Muttra section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Transhipment of mails and passengers is being arranged, and through communication is likely to be restored by Monday.

PLEASE READ THIS.
A BOON TO MOFFUSIL
FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

If you really want the best Watches at

the cheapest rates then don't lose this opportunity, book your order to-day and you will get them at your house without any trouble. They are very strong, durable and brand new. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial is earnestly solicited. Nickel Silver Watch. Price Rs 9-14-0, now sold for Rs. 4-15-0. Superior Maharani Watch, price Rs. 17, now sold for Rs. 8-8-0. Best Wrist Watch, with leather strap, price Rs. 16, now sold for Rs. 8, Lady's size Silver Watch, price Rs. 18, now offered for Rs. 9. Fancy Gold Gilt Open Face Watch, price Rs. 20, now and for Rs. 10. Gold Gilt Hunting Watch, price Rs. 24, now sold for Rs. 12. Strong and reliable Eight-day Pocket Watch, price Rs. 26, now sold for Rs. 13. Eight-days' Wrist Watch, with leather strap price Rs. 40, now offered for Rs. 20. *Radium Pocket Watch* Price Rs. 30, now sold for Rs. 15, same *Wrist Watch* with leather Rs. 28, now sold for Rs. 14, purchaser of every pocket watch will get one fancy chain and purchaser of six at a time will get one free.

THE CENTURY WATCH AGENCY
25, Madan Mittra Lane (B) CALCUTTA.

Vedic Philosophy.

In this land of the Vedas, who should not know what the Vedas and Commentaries upon them say on the Problems of Life and Death?

A nicely bound Volume of about 500 pages, printed on high class glazed paper, will give you all you need know on these subjects. Pandit Bihari Lal, B. A. Shastri's Vedas and their Angas and Upangas established on valid principles and Vedic interpretations, examines Mahidhar's and Sayanas commentaries and explains Vedic teaching on Karm Kand, Upasna Kand, and Gyan Kand. It also gives a clear account of the teachings of the Brahmanas and Upnishads. It is an invaluable guide on Vedic Philosophy.

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BOOK-SELLER,
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Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS.

of 432-34, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic designs of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P., GUARANTEE GIVEN.

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FOR THE

MONSOON SEASON

GUARANTEED

Swadeshi

Waterproof Overcoats

in three colours and styles.

Better than other makes.

GENTLEMEN'S OVERCOATS

Rs. 25 and 28.

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Rs. 15.

Select your Overcoat

Just Now

AT

SWADESHI STORES

TIMES BUILDING—BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool, July 24th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool			5,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian			—
,, ,, Imports			Nil
Mid. Americans Spot			22.04
Egyptian F. G. F.			—
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.		35.62
	Jan.		35.70
	Mar.		35.75
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.		34.99
	Jan.		35.23

Liverpool, July 25th.

			Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool			5.000
,, ,, Imports			19.000
Mid. American Spot			22.05
Egyptian F.G.F. spot			—
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct		35.42
	Jan.		35.48
	Mar.		35.50
New Orleans opening 10 a.m.	Oct.		34.94
	Jan.		35.16

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 25th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
July	21.79
Aug.	Not quoted.
Sept.	21.86
Oct.	21.94
Nov.	21.97
Dec.	Not quoted.
Jan.	22.03
Feb.	Not quoted.
Mar.	22.03
April	Not quoted.
May	21.94

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 24th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July.	21.81
Aug.	21.87
Sept.	21.89
Oct.	21.97
Nov.	22.03
Dec.	22.06
Jan.	22.06
Feb.	22.06
Mar.	22.06
April	22.02
May	21.99

Liverpool, July 25th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	21.69
Aug.	21.64
Sept.	21.61
Oct.	21.73
Nov.	21.81
Dec.	21.84
Jan.	21.84
Feb.	21.83
Mar.	21.83
April	21.79
May	21.75

EGYTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, July 24th.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	30.00

Liverpool, July 25th.

New Contracts.

Month.	To-day's price.
August	30.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. July 24th.

M.G. Bengal Good	15.25
,, ,, Fully Good	15.75
,, ,, Fine	16.00
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	17.35
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	17.85
,, ,, ,, Fine	18.20
,, Broach Good	18.35
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	18.60
,, ,, Fine	18.85

Liverpool, July. 25th.

M.G. Bengal Good	15.25
,, ,, Fully Good	15.75
,, ,, Fine	16.00
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	17.35
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	17.85
,, ,, ,, Fine	18.10
,, Broach Good	18.35
,, ,, Fully Good	18.60
,, ,, Fine	18.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 25th

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	9,000
,, Forwarded	63,000
,, Imports	53,000
,, Stock	587,000
Actual Weekly Sales	23,00

MANCHESTER MARKET.

London, July 25th.

Cloth is stiff and little doing yarns are firm but not important.

Water Twist	3/6
Printers Cloth	31

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, July 24th.

THE BABK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£			£
Tortal Bullion	88,300,000	Dec.		400,000
Public Deposits	19,700,000	,,		5,200,000
Other do.	122,000,000	Inc.		9,400,000
Govt. Securities	49,800,000	,,		5 100 000
Other do.	81,900,000	Dec.		500,000
Notes and Gold	27,900,000	,,		400,000

The BANK RECEIVED 20% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	1,000
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Oct.	35.20
,, ,, Jan.	35.32
,, ,, March	35.37
Spot Cotton at New York	35.85
,, ,, Orleans	34.50
Future at New Orleans Oct.	34.70
,, ,, Jan.	34.93
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	22¾
Demand Bills	4.38.75
Silver Commercial Bars	107½

New York, July 25th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	29,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Oct.	34.88
,, ,, Jan.	35.00
,, ,, March	35.03
Spot Cotton at New York	35.50
,, ,, Orleans	34.50
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	34 50
,, ,, Jan.	34 96
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	22¾
Demand Bills	4.38.00
Silver Commercial Bars	107½
	Bales*
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	116,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	15 000
,, ,, to France Continent	5,000
,, ,, to Japan	10,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,270,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	844,000

New York, July 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	27,000
,, Expet to Great Britain	—
,, ,, to Continent	—
Fiuture at New York Oct.	35.44
,, ,, Jan.	35.60
,, ,, Mar.	35.65
Spot Cotton at New York	36.20
,, ,, Orleans	34.50
Future at New Orleans Oct.	34.89
,, ,, Jan.	35.16

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July. 24th.

Rentes 3%	61 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	54 7/8
,, 2 months hence	54 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 days market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	51½
Rupee Paper 3½%	56½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	63
Government Securities 3 %	53½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	31.19

London, July. 25th.

Rentes 3%	61 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	55 1/16
,, 2 months hence	54 7/8
Closing Tone of silver—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
,, ,, ,, 6	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	51½
Rupee Paper 3½%	57
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	63
Government Securities 3 %	53½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	31.50

WAR LOANS.

London, July 24th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87
4½% 1925—1945	£89½
5 % New	£94 1/16

London, July 25th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	£89½
5 % New	£94 3/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 23nd

Linseed Calcutta July-Aug. Quoted	1100

London, July. 24th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	80
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Quoted	80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold July-Aug. Quoted	1020
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship July Aug. Quoted	1060
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship July-Aug. Quoted	1060
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Quoted	1140
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-Aug. Paid	1060
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Sellers	800
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Quoted	1040

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£110
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£106½
Copper Braziers	£142
Yellow Metals'	14½
Hard Spelter	43½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct. Nominal	55
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct. Nominal	59

Tone.—Not offered to India.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe July	1/11½

Tone.—Firmer.

London, July 25th:

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	80
Australian Quoted	80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold July-Aug. Quoted	1020
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-ship July-Aug quoted	1060
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Quoted	1060
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Quoted	1140
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) June-Aug. Nominal	1060
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Sellers	800
Toria Rapeseed Aug-Sept. Quoted	1040

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£110
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£106½
Copper Braziers	£142
Yellow Metals	14½
Hard Spelter	43½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct. Sellers Nominal	53
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct. Sellers Nominal	55

Tone—Nothing doing.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Value	2/6
Plantation First Latex Crepe for August	1/11½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 28.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 618 for Fully Good Broach July-August and quickly advanced to Rs. 624/25. After touching Rs. 625½ the price declined to Rs. 621 and remained quiet but steady for some time. Later on sellers came out in the bazaar and the rate declined to Rs. 615½, improved to Rs. 617 and fell to Rs. 615. Good rain is reported over nearly the whole of the cotton area in India. At 4 p.m. the rate was Rs. 615, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 612. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 612, advanced to Rs. 619, and after fluctuations closed as under.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand by exporters and mills.

The National Ginners estimate of the condition of the American crop is 69.3 per cent.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug:	617
Fully Good Bengal	September	488
Fine Oomras	September	552
Good Southerns	July-Aug	560
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct.	575

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 28TH JULY 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	612
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Sept.	487
Fine M.G. Oomras	Sept.	575
Good M.G Southerns	July-August	555

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal		492	477	459	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab		487	472	454	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 3	581	563	541		,,
Central Provinces	596	576	556		,,
M.G. Broach		619	603	583	,,
M.G. Southerns			570	560	540
Sawginned Dharwar		610	603	583	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th July 1919.

Cotton	4,754 bales.
Wheat	6,542 Cwts.
Linseed	11,613 ,,
Rape, etc.	8,377 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,882 ,,
Poppyseed	741 ,,
Groundnuts	2,999 ,,
Castersced	1,403 ,,
Rice	1,489 ,,
Myrabollams	632 ,,
Cottonseed	23,062 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,482 ,,
Jowar	250 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 28th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand	245
American Dollars	278
Hongkong	209½
Shanghai	325½
Japan	137
Singapore	138½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 28.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-9-6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France 256.
Credit 3 Med/a 270.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 132.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 127.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 205.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 313/8.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 136.
D. D. on New York Rs. 266/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 95.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 100-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 96.
3½ per cent. Paper 68.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 84.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 89.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipol Tansa 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady with good business passing.

The following are the rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,625, Swan 800, Simplex 762/8, Madhowji 2,607/8, Shapurji 167/8, Currimbhoy 483/12, Kastoorchand 1,290, Kohinoor 1,775, Fazulbhoy 995, Crescent 286/4, David 772/8, Finlay 730, Colaba 2,320, Century 567/8, By. Dyeing 1,925, Cen. Mining 38, Katni Ord. 320, Katni Defd. 1,775, Shivrajpur 40, Alcock 845, By. Burma 1,000, Bt. Burma Petro. 27/8, By. Tramway 782/8, By. Steam 450, Tata Ord 236/4, Tata Defd. 1,122/8, Tata New Defd. 117/8, Tota Hydro. 1,495, Tata Bank 57, Tata Oil 380 pr.

The following are the rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,625, Swan 805, Simplex 765, Madhowji 2,710, Fazulbhoy 995, Currimbhoy 485, Crescent 292/8, Kohinoor 1,770, David 772/8, Finlay 730, Kastoorchand 1,290, Century 567/8, By. Dyeing 1,825, Shapurji 166/4, Shivrajpur 42, Katni Ord 335, Katni Defd. 1,775, Alcock 840, Cen. Mining 38, By. Burma 1,000, Bt. Burma 28, By. Tramway 785, By. Steam 450, Tata Ord. 235, Tata Old Defd. 1,122/8, Tata New Defd. 575, Tata Bank 56/8, Tata Oil 377/8, Tata Hydro. 1,510.

BANKS

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs:			Rs:
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Aug.	18%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug	17%	295
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11%	95
Bank of Bombay	500		18%	2,100
Bank of Bengal	250	Jan.-July	17½	1,825
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12½	175
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12½	1,400
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	—	8%	54/12
Central Co-op Bk Rs. 50	50	—	7%	50
National Financing	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	55
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 72	75	—	—	57
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	20	April-Oct.	15%	£
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	—	7%	25
Mercantile Bank — 12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	100
,, 12½ B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	$.125	—	33%	112
National Bank o India £12½	£25	—	20%	350

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry.	100	Mar.-Aug:	7½%	115
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do:	6½%	585
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug:	6½%	114
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	5 %	102
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	4½%	80
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	50
Guzerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5 %	95
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4½%	82
Larkhana Railway	100	—	4 %	85
Mandra Bhon Ry. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5 %	70
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry.	100		4 %	84
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	4 %	82
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4½%	82
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5 %	102
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec	9 %	140
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	—	5 %	100
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	9½%	567/8
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	—	4 %	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
Akbar	50	May	250	450
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	600
Bellary Dress	275	Aug.	10	100
Broach City	200	Oct.	20	150
Fort	475	Nov.	50	700
Godavery Valley	100	—	8	45
Harveyand Sabhpty	500	July	70	650
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	12	130
Jivanji Press	100	Aug.	15	135
Jumna Ging. & P.Co. Ltd.	1,000	—	7%	550
Karachi Press Co.	500	—	40	700
Mahmudpura Cts.	100	—	10	100
Mahuva	200	Oct:	Nil	100
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	155
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	200	1,300
New Motiwali Co.	500	Nov.	75	800
New Samar	500	Oct:	50	800
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct:	50	740
Sind	400	Nov:	Nil.	1,500
Surat City	200	Oct.	15	140
Volkart U. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	40	510

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div.	
			Rs.	
AhmedabadAdvance	500	April-Oct.	120	1,470
Alliance Cotton	100	—	7	100
Akola	100	—	5	102
By Cotton Manufg.	500	—	80	740
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	1,825
Bombay United	250	—	25	1,162/8
Bradbury Mills	250	—	50	525
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	25½	567/8
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	210	2,785
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	430
China	1,000	Apl.Oct	50	500
Colaba Land & Mill	700	—	40	2,320
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	75	982 xd
Crescent	100	do.	25	286½
Currimbhoy	250	do.	30	483½
David	250	do.	20	772
Dawn	250	do.	60	420
Edward Sassoon	250	May-Nov.	15	292½
Emperor Edward	500	do.	65	620
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar-Sept.	70	995
Framji Petit	1,000	May	75	1,250½
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	Nil.	730
Gold Mohor	500	—	125	1,100
Globe	100	—	Nil.	90
Hindustan	1,000	—	140	1,100
Hyderabad	1 000	April Oct.	200	1,500
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	12½	257½
Indian Manufg.	1,000	—	100	725
Indo-China Mfg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	—	255
Indore Malwa	10	April-Oct.	17½	367½
Jamshed Manufg.	225	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Jewraj Baloo	1 000	April Oct.	40	400
Kastoorchand	500	Mar. Sept.	Nil	1,280
Khandesh	1 000	June-Dec.	120	1,300
Khatao	1 000	June-Dec.	100	4,210
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	75	1,775
Lakshmi Cotton	1 000	Mar.-Aug.	150	1,225
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apr.-Sept.	125	2,607½
Mathuradas Mills	500	—	100	1,100
Madras United	1 000	June.-Dec.	50	1,200
Manekji Petit	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,270
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	Nil.	160
Morarjee Goculdas	1 000	—	—	2,450
Nawab of Cambay	500	April-Oct.	20	400
New Great Eastern	500	—	40	450
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	120	1,700
Pabaney	250	—	Nil.	225
Pearl	250	—	55	295
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	420
Planet Mill	100	—	8	145
Premier	62	—	Nil	82½ prm.
Presidency	125	Jan.-July	—	120
Sassoon Cotton	1 000	April-Oct.	100	850
Sassoon Silk	500	April	50	450
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	100	—	Nil	107½
Sholapore	1 000	do.	725	2 000
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	100	762½
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	100	2,050
Swan	250	Oct.	Nil.	800
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	2,625
Tata O	500	—	6½	1,425
Tata P	500	—	6	425
Wadia Mill	250	—	Nil.	50
Wallace Cotton O	500	—	75	1,125
P	500	—	7	500
Western India	1,000	—	150	715
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug	10%	400

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face Value	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.		Rs.	
AndhraValley O 600	1,000	—	4%	330
AndhraValley P 600	1,000	—	4%	525
Ahmedabad Elec.	100	—	4%	205½
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	340
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	—	4
Bamangua	5	—	4%	8½
Back Bay Bath	50	—	6	50 nom.
Badham Pile	70	—	10	105
Baroda Tram Co.	100	Feb.-Aug	Nil.	60
Brick and Tile	100	—	Nil.	50
By.Burma T. Corporation	125	—	25	1,000
By. Burma T. Corporation New Issue 25	125	—	—	392 p.m.
British Burma Petroleum	6	Mar.-Oct	—	27/8
By.ElectricSupplyF. and T. Co. Ltd. O	210	—	6%	164
B'by Ice Mfg.	40	—	5	18
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug	150	2 000
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. O	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½	450
P	250	Oct.	6%	230
Bundli Hydraulic Lime and Cement	10	—	2	50
Central M. Co., Ltd.	10	—	4	32
Empire of I. Life Rs. 50	500	April	42%	425
The Eastern	15	—	6%	25
Chemical Co. D	1½	—	Nil.	50
Indian Cement Co. O	250	—	20	700
P	100	—	5	320
Katni Cement D	40	—	40½	1,725
P	100	—	7½	105
Indian Cotton Oil Co. O100	100	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
P200	250	Dec.-July	7%	215
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	227½
Jute's Eng. Co., Ltd.	50	Oct.	30%	105
Kemp & Co.	200	July	20	170
Kurramsee Landing Rs. 75	200	—	—	100
Marcks & Co.	100	July	8	80
McKennes Ltd.	100	—	25	275
Mareland Price Co.	100	—	6%	94
Marslane Price Co.	100	—	7½	75
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	25	235
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30%	530
Phillips & Co.	40	July	Nil	42½
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	40	1,000
Shivrajpur Syad etc.	10	—	4	40
Stentar Carbne Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	25%	117
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	—	6	100
Swadeshi Stores O	100	Sept.	20%	150
P	75	Sept.	9	234½
Tata IronSteel Co. O	100	—	20	1,122½
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	140
Tata Iron Or (NI)30 Dif ,,)90	75	—	—	145
Tata Hydro Elec. O	400	—	—	800
P	1 000	Jan.	5%	1,405
Tata Iron Pref (second)	1 000	Jan.	7	1,005
Tata Hydro Deb. Con Fd	10	—	100	1 prm.
Thacker & Co.	1 000	April-Oct	51%	6 2½ prm.
Telephone Co.	50	June	30%	325
Tata Oil Mills Co.	100	—	—	380 xd
B—Dev. D—Com D	—	—	—	383 prm.
P—Pref.	—	—	—	—

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 26th July, 1919:

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office 185,17,395	
,, Deposits at Branches 96,93,758	
	2,81,11,053
Other Deposits	22,46,11,641
Post Bills	12,374
Sundries	20,59,064
Rs.	27,57,95,042

ASSETS.

	Rs
Government Securities	3,76,33,972
Other authorised Securities	18,71,940
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	3,03 76,187
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	5,77,86,320
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,48,65,607
Dead Stock	15,48,424
Stamps	12,080
Bullion	—
Balances with other Banks	2,74,400
Sundries	9,72,305
Cash	11,64,24,397
Rs:	27,57,95,042

INDIAN WAR LOAN

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, July 28th.

			Total up-to-date.
Loan	Rs. Nil	Rs.	50,730:02
Cash Certificates	,, 1,387-6	,,	1,89,975-12
Total	1,387-6	,,	40,706-12.

A Rangoon message says:—Baung Ba Saing, Barrister, Government Prosecutor, Insein, has been appointed Assistant Government Advocate. He is a brother of Mr. Justice Maungkin.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 29TH OF JULY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

17-19—1456-17—Khund L M, Govind Laxman Gokhale v. Harichand Mancharam, Hiralal Th & Co.

29-19 In Re Arbitration Act IX of 99—Edg G W & Co., The Jivraj Baloo Spg & Wg. Co., Ld. v. Messrs Champsey Bhara Co. Ld., Captain & V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

313-17—Dikshit M & R, Ganpatrai Harnandrai v. Oukarmal Hurdevdas & ors, Tyabji D & Co., Purnanand & Co.

621-18—Mulla & M, Manilal Maganlal v. Messrs. Magulal Gordhandas & Co. a firm & ors, Jamshedji R & D, Ardeshir H D & Co.

1754-18—Little & Co., Messrs Weld & Co. a firm v. Naranidas Goomanmall.

373-19—Khandvalla & Co., Dhoolaji Koopaji v. Bhaklidas Jamnadas & anr.

686-19—Mulla & M, Framroz Nusserwanji Gagrat v. Messrs Mahomedalli Sallhbai & Co. a firm.

743-19—Bhimji & Co., Messrs Lalbhai and Amratlal a firm v. Saharchand Bhagubhai.

975-19—Jamshedji R & D, Sha Mohanlal Soorchand v. Amthalal Girdhar a firm.

1062-19—Amin & D, Himatlal Dahayabhai a firm v. Nathalal Chaganlal.

1071-19—Captain & V, Jivanlal Manelal & Co. a firm v. Rejumal Mahandas a firm, Motichand & D.

1105-19—Payne & Co., Sir Shapurji B Brochs, Kt. v. Nasserwanji Ardeshir Bomonji Mulla & anr. Merwanji K & Co.

1236-19—Smetham B & Co., Mansukhlal Chhaganlal v. Mohanlal Vallabhdas, In person.

1263-19—Edgelow G W & Co., Gangaram Chhabildas a firm v. Tremback Ananda.

1320-19—Dharamsi & Co., Vassonji Madhowji v. Bhaishanker Vaman Dave, Vaachha & Co.

1472-19—Little & Co., Pohoomal Bros. a firm v. Esardas Lilladhar, Pandia & Co.

1534-19—Khandvalla & Co., Koopaji Dhoolaji & Co. a firm v. Memon Hassam

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1547-19—Pandia and Co., Messrs. Ramdas Bhoja v. Messrs. Kanji Khatao a firm.

1557-19—N. C Dalal, Laxmidas Harakhji and Co., a firm v. Messrs. Nagindas Mansukh a firm.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

15-18—Re Carmelina F Mascarenha alias E Pinto Pandia and Co., Jacob Conceicao D'Souza v. Amaro A Y De Souza, Dharamsi and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1304-18—Jehangir M and S, Jankibai widow v Amibai widow, Mulla and M, Part heard.

1312-18—In person, Abdul Hassein Esufalli v. Messrs D J Mistry & Co. a firm, Little & Co.

1053-18—Ard H D & Co., Karsondas Gordhondas a firm v. Doongarsing Chottalal a firm, Payne & Co.

1322-18—Ard H D & Co., Morarji Jairam Naranji v. Mathuradas Manji a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

102-17—Madh K and Ch, Waghji Ramdas and anr v. Cooverji Madan, Purnanand and Co.

1113-

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong per s.s. Fultala via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

South Indian Club "At Home" to Sir Sankaran Nair, Ramchandra Mansions, Girgaum, 6 p.m., (S.T.)

THURSDAY, July 31.

English mail steamer Karapara, due at daybreak.

Bombay Bar Gymkhana entertainment to Sir Sankaran Nair, 6 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Punjab Mail	16	30	19	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7	15	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi Express	8	30	7	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	0
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	47	21	0
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	20

BREACHES ON B. B. AND C. I. LINE.

Due to the breaches on the line between Bayana and Bharatpur owing to heavy rain the Up and Down Northern Expresses between Bombay and Peshawar are diverted via Barana and Agra Cantonment as a temporary measure until the line is repaired when the normal timings will be reverted to. The Down Northern Express arrives Delhi at 23-27 instead of at 21-45 and the Up Northern Express arrives Bombay (Colaba) at 13-25 instead of at 12 noon.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

TURKHUD.—Radhabai, widow of the late Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, aged 90 years. Funeral leaves Chowpatty (Jariwalla Mansions) 10 a.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. Porthas via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 1st August, 1919.

A CORRECTION.

With reference to the report which appeared in yesterday's issue, we are asked to state that the name of Mr. Anantram Vaikunthram, as a member of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Tenants' Association, was inadvertently omitted.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Sir Shankaran Nair has consented to pay a visit to the above institution, to-morrow at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), when all the members of the Brotherhood are requested to be present at the Headquarters to receive the distinguished guest.

CITY'S DEATH ROLL.

The total numfer of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Sunday, was 163, as compared to 86 on the corresponding day of last year and 99 in 1917. Cholera registered 3 attacks and 1 death, small-pox, 3 attacks and 3 deaths, and plague 1 attack on Sunday.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The following papers will be read:—

The Folklore of Kanara, Part I, by J. A. Saldanha, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

The Worship of the Deity Satyanarayana in Northern India, by Sarat Chandra Mitra, Esq., M.A., B.L.

IN AID OF FAMINE RELIEF.

Inclemency of the weather prevented Edwardes Theatre being filled to its utmost capacity on Sunday night at the dramatic and musical entertainment given by the Kanara Catholic Association, in aid of the Famine Relief Fund, but the audience that gathered there was enthusiastic in its appreciation of the artistic treat provided for the occasion. The Managing Committee had staged Moliere's Comedy of the Lawyer of Limoges and the natural and realistic manner in which the several characters were sustained reflected no small credit on the histrionic abilities of the youthful members of the community. The musical items had been carefully selected and were beautifully rendered, but the "piece de resistance" of the evening was the duet, "The Improper Way", in which Mr. Vas and Mrs. Mathias took part and in which their voices were heard to perfection. A good sum was realised as the net proceeds of the entertainment, the success of which is in no small measure due to the energetic Secretary and the band of workers who ably supported him.

HINDU MAHOMEDAN JOINT RELIEF FUND.

A meeting of the subscribers and account holders as *de facto* trustees of the above fund was held at the office of Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjevandas, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, on Saturday the 26th instant, to decide as to the final disposal of the surplus funds. Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt., presided and the following resolution was adopted as to the disposal of the said fund:—

"That the balance of the Hindu-Mahomedan Joint Relief Fund, Bombay of 11893 consisting of 3 per cent. Government Promissory Loan Notes of the face value of Rs. 8,000 and 5½ per cent. Indian War Loan War Bonds of 1920 of the face value of Rs. 5,000 and a cash balance of Rs. 1,164-3-10 be disposed of after deducting the necessary expenses incurred already and to be incurred upto the date of disposal as follows:—

(a) 3 per cent. Government Promissory Loan Notes of the face value of Rs. 3,000 and 5½ per cent. Indian War Loan Warn Bonds of the face value of Rs. 1,000 making a total of securities of the face value of Rs. 4,000 be transferred and handed over to the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay for the purpose of scholarships to be awarded only out of the interest accruing from the said securities to poor and deserving Mahomedan students of the said Anjuman in such manner and on such conditions as the Anjuman may from time to time determine and (b) the balance of the fund thereafter remaining be transferred and handed over to the Trustees of the Social Service League of Bombay with a direction that the said League shall expend only the interest accruing from the amount transferred to it for the education of both Hindus and Mahomedans, the capital amount being kept intact for the purpose herein set forth.

HOUSE FAMINE IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Bombay is witnessing the beginning of a tussle between the Landlord and the Tenant. The landlord is anxious to have the Rent Acts repealed. The tenant is praying for the extension of their period. The Government is bound to hear both sides. And it is our duty to examine these calmly, clearly and impartially.

The landlord's main contentions are these:—

(1) That whilst traders and manufacturers are allowed to earn handsome profits and dividends on their capital, without any restraint, why should the landlord be denied the chance of exacting high rents?

(2) That whilst Government control the price of rice, they also supply rice to grain dealers. Why should not Government build houses for the poor and repeal the Rent Acts?

(3) How is it that grain dealers hoodwink the Controller and grow fat by profiteering and go scot free, whilst landlords are subjected to such a strict rent control?

(4) And whilst rich tenants continue to enjoy, and that too with vengence, the benefits of the Rent Control, why should the landlords be debarred from the right of claiming more rent from such fat tenants?

(5) And now that the war is over, why should the landlord be put to further loss by the continuance of the Rent Acts?

These arguments are met by the tenants as follows:—

(1) It is true, that traders and manufacturers have cleverly escaped control, and have thus increased the tenant's hardships. But that is only a measure of the patriotism and philanthropy of merchants and manufacturers and of the Government's ability to exercise any control over them!

(2) It is true that Government does control prices, and does supply rice also. But please note, that Government does not grow any rice. It simply controls the purchase, importation, distribution and price of rice, just in the same way that it controls the questions of occupation, ejectment and rent of buildings. Certainly. Government should build on a large scale and then repeal the Rent Acts.

(3) It is also true that greedy grain dealers have carried on profiteering and have escaped punishment in open day light. But that only reveals the spirit of the animal-saving but man-fleecing merchants, and the regrettable inefficiency of the Food Controll!

(4) It may also be true, that there may be a handful of such well-to-do tenants, that may be giving annoyance to their landlords; but the experience of everyday life, in society and courts, goes against the Landlord.

(5) In a way, the War is over, as Peace is signed. But in reality, there are still 23 campaigns in progress in Europe, Near and Middle East; and therefore a state of War continues to exist; and so the question of repealing the Acts cannot arise. That is the tenants' main contention. Is it true? Let us see.

Surveying the situation, calmly and dispassionately we are confronted with the following questions?

(1) Is there not a state of War in India at present?

(2) Is not famine playing havoc in the land?

(3) Are not people flocking to Bombay?

(4) Has not the population of the City increased?

(5) Has not the accommodation been reduced by the operations of the Improvement Trust?

(6) Are not the poor sleeping in streets and in slums of Bombay?

(7) Has not death-rate increased on that account?

(8) Will not high rents throw out people in the streets?

(9) Will it not compel them to resist it in an organised manner?

(10) Will not that usher the unwholesome tussle between capital and labour?

(11) Have not the tenants, as advisers, assistants, clerks or workmen contributed to the wealth of the landlords or their predecessors?

(12) Do they not deserve a shelter even at the present enhanced rents?

(13) Are not Landlords preaching the principles of Equity and Independence?

(14) Are they not demanding Home Rule without delay?

(15) How do they propose to protect their tenants, when they get into power?

(16) And when do they intend to practice self-sacrifice, which is so essential for self-government?

(17) Have not the English Landlords given up their pleasure grounds to Government during the War?

(18) Are not Capital and Labour co-operating in England for large Hosing schemes?

(19) Have not the Government, Municipaltiy, Mill Owners, Port Trust, Improvement Trust and Railways recognised the house famine in Bombay?

(20) Then, where are the tenants to live, if the Landlords turn them out?

(21) To landlords, is it not a question of dividends, and to the tenants of roof or no roof?

The case is clear. So drop all differences. Banish all bitterness. Face the stern facts. The tenant is over-taxed. He can't pay more rent. You can't get blood out of stone. The tenant needs immediate protection, both by the extension of the Rent Acts and by extensive Housing. Will Government and other employers of labour respond to this call of Duty? Will Landlords listen to this appeal of Humanity? Will our leaders move in the matter early? We all hope and trust and pray, that they do.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Apollo Street, July 26.

MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The 4th annual meeting of the Marwari Chamber was held last week in the Office-room when Mr. Ramnarayan Harnandray presided.

The hony. Secretary Mr. Misrilal read out the annual report in which he made many important suggestions for the future guidance of the chamber.

The President of the year then made his speech in which he took a brief and rapid survey of the useful work done during the last year by the chamber, and impressed upon the members the necessity of improving the line of practical work.

The President moved the adoption of the report which was carried unanimously.

The following were elected as members of the Managing Committee for the ensuing year.

President:—Mr. Ramnarayan Harnandray, J.P.

Vice-President:—Mr. Lakhhmandas Daga.

Hon. Secretaries:—(1) Misrilal Sravagi, (2) Mr. Gangaram Tikmani, (3) Mr. Nathmal Choradia.

Members:—Mr. Tarachand Ghanshyamdas, Mr. Jaygopaldas Ghanshyamdas, Mr. Ganeshdas Gangadas, Mr. Ganeshdas Saughagmal, Mr. Sivjiram Ramnath, Mr. Jamnalal Bachhraj, Mr. Joharmal Mulchand, Mr. Bhikamchand Balkison, Mr. Tarachand Joharmal, Mr. Dwarkadas Kedarbax, Mr. Anandilal Iswardas, Mr. Narsingdas Jodhraj, Momraj Rambhagat, Mr. Gulabray Kedarmal, Mr. Harnandray Baijnath, Mr. Swarupchand Hukmichand, Khushalchand Gopaldas, Mr. Sadasukh Gambirchand, Mr. Lalchand Ramdayal.

The Salt Revenue in 1918, in Burma produced thirty-three lakhs, of which over seventeen lakhs was from Burma made salt, equal to fifty-two and a half per cent of the total. The consumption was seventeen per cent above that of 1917, despite the high prices as local salt pays the same duty as imported. Government intends to assist increased production so as to meet competition when the prices of imported salt fall.

ECHOES OF DELHI.

"RIOT OF 30TH MARCH LAST!"

ONE MORE PROSECUTION TO THE LIST.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 28.

The Delhi authorities have thought it fit to launch another prosecution in respect of the occurrences which have become notorious as the Delhi disturbances. Four groups have already been dealt with, and the fifth group of accused was Chollanill in connection with what has been described as "the riot of 30th March last."

Twelve persons were challenged before Lala Bishan Das, First Class Magistrate, ten of whom had gun-shot wounds on their person. Nine of these were discharged for want of proof. The remaining three accused, (1) Lala Bishan Sarup, a coal merchant, (2) Debi Parshad, a clerk, and (3) Gunga, a mute Hindu, were proceeded against.

Mr. Asaf Ali appeared for the defence.

Five witnesses were examined by the prosecution which included Mr. Currie, Additional District Magistrate, Lieut. Shelford, Mr. Mathews, Ry. station Superintendent, Inspector Hamiduddin Israrul Haq, sub-Inspector. Some more important witnesses are likely to be examined.

AGITATION AGAINST ROWLATT ACT—CAUSE OF RIOT.

Regarding the alleged riot of the 30th March last, the Public Prosecutor has led evidence to show that the disturbance arose out of the agitation against the Rowlatt legislation and ended in a serious riot which necessitated the firing on the rioters and re-proposes to prove that the agitation against the Rowlatt legislation, culminating in the passive resistance propagonda, is such an object as is contemplated by section 141 I.P.C., and any assembly inspired with that purpose would, of itself, be an unlawful assembly. This prosecution has aroused deep public interest, as much of the evidence sought to be produced in the case will cover the incidents on which the public is anxious to be enlightened. In so far as judgment is sought to be pronounced on the constitutional value and legal nature of the passive resistance movement the case is of general public interest.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

MR. R. G. PRADHAN ON ITS DEFECTS.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan who sailed for England as a representative of the National Home Rule League delievered a lecture on the Government of India Bill on Friday last at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall.

The lecturer briefly traced the points in which the Reforms Bill now introduced in Parliament fall short of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme. He referred to the provision made in the Bill for the revocation or suspension of the Transfer or any Transferred Subject with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India and stated that under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme no revocation of the transferred subject was possible and even suspension could not be had for five years.

Mr. Pradhan then dealt with further defects in the Bill with regard to the Ministers, who will have to hold posts at the sweet will of the Government. As for the Grand Committee, he was at a loss to see that there was no decent majority of nominated members, 21 being nominated and 19 elected, while out of the nominated, 2/3rd are to be officials. He further pointed out that the Bill does not provide for the appointments of Standing Committees to be attached to each Department or for the appointment of Parliamentary Under Secretaries. Going further, Mr. Pradhan said that the Bill was again defective with regard to the Budget.

As for the other shortcomings of the Bill, the lecturer laid particular emphasis on the question of Transferred Subjects which are not embodied in the Statute, then about the Ministers' Pay which is neglected, there being no room left for its statutory provision and thirdly, the disregard of the question of introducing responsibility in the Central Government.

In conclusion, Mr. Pradhan assured the audience that his main efforts in England would be to defend the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme. His further efforts would be to achieve unity between all political parties now in England striving to see India set free from the clutches of Indian bureaucracy.

PRESIDENT OF NEXT CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Within a month or two, the Provincial and the District Congress Committees will be asked to suggest names for the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress Session of this year.

May I suggest the name of one so loved in India, and who loves India so passionately, one who has so willingly given his all to India, I mean Mr. B. G. Horniman. His election as the President of our Indian National Congress will be but a little token of our love and reverence for this truly great and noble-hearted Englishman.—Yours, etc.,

JAMSHED N. B. MEHTA.

Karachi, July 25.

Through inadvertance the name of Mr. Mathurdas Goculdas, defendant No. 5 in the Simplex Mills Ltd. suit, was omitted from the full text of the plaint in the suit which was published in our issue of Saturday 26th instant.

PEACE CONFERENCE AT RAWALPINDI.

DELEGATION'S REPLY.

AFGHANS NOT STILL REPENTANT.

(Associated Press Special Service).

The Associated Press special corresponden wires from Rawalpindi on the 27th:—

After Sir Hamilton Grant had concluded his impressive address to the Afghan delegates yesterday and the latter had listened with what appeared to be becoming gravity, Sardar Ali Ahmad Khan, president of the Afghan Delegation, rose and made an astonishing reply. After expressing his gratification that so distinguished an officer as Sir Hamilton Grant had been appointed to represent his Excellency the Viceroy at the conference, Ali Ahmad went on to say that when the two countries were at war and both desired to discontinue hostilities, then there must be some amount of forbearance on both sides, and each country must avoid the appearance of dictating to the other. Otherwise obstacles would be placed in the very path which both wanted to travel. He did not agree with Sir Hamilton Grant as to the cause of the present war, but on this point he would have more to say hereafter. He denied that the Afghans had been first to ask for peace. The British were the first, for had not the Indian Government told the Afghan Envoy at Simla before returning him to Kabul that if the Afghans desired peace they could send in delegates? It was on the Envoy mentioning this in Kabul that the peace delegation was sent out.

POWER OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

With regard to Sir Hamilton Grant's statement that the British Government was so much more powerful than the Afghan, that there could only be one result if the war continued, he admitted that for the present the British had more men, guns, and aeroplanes, but had not this been exactly the position of the German: "In the German war was not London bombed suddenly by the Germans as Kabul was by the British? Yet in the end who had won the war? The British had won, because they had combined. Such possibilities of combination were open to the Afghans also. In these circumstances one party of Peace Conference could not say to the other "We must win if the hostilities continue." The Indian Government must not make the mistake of supposing that the Afghans were sleepy, ignorant people. The German war had roused aspiration which must be satisfied amongst the Afghans as well as amongst other nations. Although the friendship of Great Britain was essential to Afghanistan it was not so essential as was the friendship of Afghanistan to Great Britain.

BOLSHEVISM.

Ali Ahmad then spoke of Bolshevism. He said that Afghanistan was the only barrier between Bolshevism and India. A big war with Afghanistan instead of strengthening such a barrier would destroy it, and even if the British won the war such victory would only admit into India the flood of Bolshevism under which Russia was already submerged. A peace which was just and honourable to both countries would result in Bolshevism being checked as far as the Caspian.

After Sirdar Ali Ahmad had sat it was announced that the formal proceedings had now ended. The rest of the proceedings will probably be in camera and it is possible that no hint of what is happening will be given to the public till the conference is over. Of course, if the Afghans prove very obstinate and unreasonable, Sir Hamilton Grant may have to declare the conference at an end and send them back across the frontier. Indeed yesterday enquiries were made from the Railway authorities as to the amount of notice required in order to obtain a special train for this purpose.

AMIR'S ORDERS TO WAKIL KHAN.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 28.

A press communique issued on the 26th states.—A report from Chitral confirms that Wakil Khan, the Afghan Commander, received peremptory orders from the Amir on the 23rd instant to cease all aggressive action against Chitral. The leaders of the raiders near the Lowari Pass are reported to have been recalled to Birkot and arrested by the Afghans. In Zhob, the tribesmen are still in the vicinity of Kapip. A hostile gathering about Hindubagh is reported to be composed of tribesmen from both sides of the border and to include some militia deserters.

MARATHI SCHOOLS IN HUBLI.

PROPOSED ABOLITION DISAPPROVED.

(From a Correspondent.)

HUBLI, July 28.

Yesterday, a public meeting was held, Mr. Sane presiding. A resolution was unanimously adopted expressing disapproval at the proposal of the Educational Inspector, Southern Division to abolish Marathi Schools within the Hubli Municipal limits and replace them by additional Canarese ones. His alternative proposal to dispense with the Modi Script was also very strongly condemned.

PUNJAB RELIEF FUND.

PANDIT MALVIYA'S APPEAL.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, president of the Allahabad Seva Samti has issued the following appeal for organising relief of distress in the affected areas of the Punjab.

The tragic incidents which recently took place in the Punjab have wrought much distress among those persons whose relations, whether guilty or innocent, have been either killed, or sentenced to death or long terms of imprisonment. Apart from the political aspect of the recent disturbances, all right-thinking persons must feel compassion for those who have been taken by so sudden a calamity. In the course of his last speech on the Indian Budget in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for India rightly said "I would ask this House to join with me in an expression of sincere sympathy to all those who have suffered in those disturbances. There has been a loss of much property and of many innocent lives."

From the inquiries made on the spot by the members of the Allahabad Seva Samiti in the cities of Lahore, Amritsar and Gujranwalla and from appeals received from other affected areas, the number of such sufferers appears to be considerable. By death or imprisonment of their bread-winners, accompanied in some cases with forfeiture of property, many families have been rendered destitute. Aged parents, young widows and children have been left resourceless and face to face with starvation. Their sufferings call for the exercise of charity on a liberal scale.

WANTED RS. 1,00,000.

The Seva Samiti of Allahabad has undertaken the task of organising relief of distress in the affected areas of the Punjab. The work has already been started and lists of deserving cases are in the course of preparation. The volunteers of the Seva Samiti will carry on the distribution of relief with the help and guidance of the gentlemen with local knowledge and influence. The Samiti has for the present decided to render assistance only for a temporary period. This will afford immediate relief to the sufferers and enable the Samiti to decide in what cases permanent relief will be needed and also the form it should take. On a rough calculation it is estimated that a sum of over one lac will be needed if relief is to be limited to a period of only six months.

The Samiti, therefore, appeals to the public for liberal support in its present mission of charity. I hope that this call for help will receive both a prompt and a generous response. Remittances should be sent either to Swami Shraddha Nandji care of the Prakashi Office, Lahore, or to Lala Manmohan Dass, Treasurer, Seva Samiti, Allahabad.

AKOLA MANUFACTURING AND PRESS CO.

The forty-first ordinary general meeting of the Akola Manufacturing and Press Company, Limited, was held on Monday, at the Company's Registered Office, J. N. Petit Institute Buildings, Hornby Road, under the presidency of Mr. Shavaksnaw Cowasji Dinshaw.

The Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December 1918, was read and it showed that the working for the year under report, has resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,13,509-10-1, which with the preceding year's balance of Rs. 2,753-14-5, made a total of Rs. 1,16,263-8-6. Owing to the scarcity of rain in the Central Provinces, where most of the Company's factories are situated, the cotton crop was not satisfactory, and owing to the Rent Act now in force, the rent income of the Company's Bombay buildings was reduced by Rs. 3,000 a month. Consequently, the usual good result could not be shown.

The Directors recommended the sum of Rs. 1,16,263-8-6 standing to the credit of the profit and loss account to be appropriated as under:—

Payments of Dividend at Rs. 27-, per share (Free of Income Tax), Rs. 81,000; Machinery Depreciation Fund, Rs. 8,000; Building Depreciation Fund Rs. 7,000; Balance to be carried to the next year's account, Rs. 20,263-8-6; total Rs. 116,263-8-6.

The sum of Rs. 2,500 was appropriated out of the Bonus Fund to be given to the Company's staff as bonus.

The audited balance sheet and the Profit and Loss Account, the Directors' report with all the recommendations including those for confirming the appointment of Mr. Sultanbhoy Hajeebhoy as a Director in place of Mr. Dawoodbhoy, Fazulbhoy who resigned; and for re-election of Sir Shapurji Broacha and Mr. Sultanbhoy Hajeebhoy, directors, who retired by rotation, were unanimously adopted. Messrs. Shapurjee B. Billimoria and Co., were retained as auditors for the current year.

A vote of thanks to the Secretaries, Treasurers and Directors and another to the chairman, terminated the proceedings.

FOR DEVELOPMENT OF MYSORE SILK INDUSTRY.

A JAPANESE EXPERT ENGAGED.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 28.

In succession to Signor Washington Mari, Italian silk expert, who resigned his service in Mysore State sometime ago, the Government of Mysore have engaged for three years, a Japanese expert named Yane Muru to undertake scientific research in sericulture and to develop silk industry in the state.

Sir Bertram Sausmarez Carey, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., V.D., formerly Commissioner of the Sagaing Division died at Worthing on 14th July.

A non-official Burmese member has been added to the Selection Board for State technical scholarships.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

MR. K. B. UMRIGAR suggests that critics would do well to watch the work of the Parsi Central Association before belittling its efforts.

* * * * *

A SYMPATHISER says that very little is done towards commemorating the war services of the dead Portugese seamen or alleviating the distress of their families.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

BOMBAY BARRISTERS' ENTERTAINMENT

The President and members of the Bombay Bar Gymkhana will be "At Home" to Sir Sankaran Nair at the Gymkhana premises on Thursday, the 31st instant, at 6 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN CLUB ENTERTAINMENT

The President and members of the South Indian Club will be "At Home" to Sir Sankaran Nair to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) sharp at Ramchandra Mansions, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

"HOW WE ARE GETTING ON."

INDIAN DEPUTATIONS IN ENGLAND.

A member of the Congress Deputation to England writes from London, under date 26th June 1919:—

We are all engaged in preparing a memorandum of evidence which we shall have to give before the Select Committee and also in preparing amendments to the Bill so as to bring it in line with the Congress proposals. The House opened on Tuesday last after Whitsun recess. But Mr. Montagu and Lord Sinha being away in Paris the Bill was not read a second time in the House of Lords on that day. But it will be read we hope next week and a joint Select Committee appointed.

All the Deputations being here, there were two 'At Home' parties given to them, one by the London Indian Association and the other by the Islamic Society of which Mr. Ispahani is the President. At the London Indian Association Party there were speeches made by Mr. Tilak, Mrs. Besant Mr. Shastri, Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. Horniman and Mr. Dube. There was some plain talk. But the chances of a united action by all deputations are nil, though Mr. Tilak organised a small meeting on Thursday last (19th June) for that purpose. The invitations of that meeting were issued by Mr. Lansbury, Colonel Wedgwood and Mrs Besant. Colonel Wedgwood presided. There were present Mr. Surendra, Mr. Shastri, Mr. Mitter, Mr. Lansbury, Mrs. Besant, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Patel, and Mr. Sayed Yakub Hussa. Each deputation stated its case to Colonel Wedgwood, but they could not agree to make a united demand. So Colonel Wedgwood heard them all and said he would take his own line of action. This week three articles of Mrs. Besant are published in the "Daily Herald." She writes guardedly.

There was a meeting at the National Liberal Club on Monday last. It was announced that Mr. Montagu would deliver and address on Indian Reforms and he would be supported by Lord Sinha and the Moderate deputation. But unfortunately Mr. Montagu and Lord Sinha were both in Paris. So Mr. Charles Roberts delivered the address and Mr. H. E. A. Cotton presided. Mr. Charles Roverts said that Mr. Montagu's Bill did not go further because it was a new experiment and therefore caution was necessary. Mr. Surendra supported and Mr. Samarth thanked the lecturer, remarking that the saner mind of India was with them. The admission was by ticket and these were issued only to the men of their party. However, Mr. Patel and Mr. Kelkar were present at the lecture. They did not, however, say anything. It was merely a party meeting.

BOMBAY PILOT SERVICE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I should deem it a great favour both to myself and I feel sure to all the Masters who frequent this Port, if you will be good enough to find space for a few remarks on the above subject.

The Service has at present two Schooners which are entirely out of date, and no doubt the public will remember that when one Schooner was lost in 1906, and another run down in 1910, the Press took up the question and strongly advocated Steam Pilot Vessels.

This city styles itself "Urbs Prima in India," and yet it is the only port in India without steam craft of some sort in its Pilot Service; while Calcutta has Steam Yachts, Madras and Colombo steam launches and Karachi a steam life boat.

Bombay does not have even a steam launch attending the Schooner in her new position, which by the way is a most excellent one and far better than in her old place outside the harbour, and now Sir, this brings me to my humble suggestion which is that there are four splendid little Steam Vessels at present in the Government Dockyard built for War purposes, and I venture to suggest that the Government would be only to glad to sell two of these Vessels to the Port Trust at a low figure, which would bring the Service up to date, with vessels able to steam about and do all the duties of a Pilot Vessel, which the present craft are unable to do.

The Service has done wonderful work through the War with a depleted service, and I am certain the Pilots themselves would be glad to have a Steam Pilot Vessel instead of the hopelessly antiquated Schooners.

Trusting that this letter may catch the eye of some one in authority.—Yours, etc.,

MASTER MARINER.

Bombay, July 26.

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PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, 29th July, 1919

INDIAN WOMEN AND SANITATION.

It is impossible to look with equanimity on the almost total unpreparedness of India to meet a recurrence of a serious epidemic like influenza, or other diseases which seem to sweep over many parts of the country, carrying devastation in their train. The Government of India have spent lakhs of rupees on research work, and their experts are to be credited with some most valuable discoveries, the importance of which can scarcely be estimated at present. But the serious feature of the situation is that, so far, the general progress of the nation in the direction of sanitary matters is very little advanced, and the great gains made in the laboratory are not applied to the everyday life of the community. There are very many reasons that explain this deficiency, and many of them can be easily upheld. Apart, of course, from the inadequacy of Government efforts, we know that there is a general apathy among the majority of the people, an indifference to the necessity of taking even elementary precautions to preserve the sanitary conditions of life, an utter disregard of hygienic considerations which cannot easily be removed. The realisation of the close relation between insanitary conditions and disease is not too common, the inclination to credit the advent of disease to the divine forces being far stronger. There are social customs which make the much desired application of sanitary principles very difficult, nor is there any prospect for the present that these customs will sufficiently relax to enable the authorities to make any appreciable progress. This is especially the case in the smaller towns, where the problems have not been tackled with much zeal. The men of India sit on the Councils and Municipalities and discuss the various sanitary schemes propounded,—and these are not lightly dealt with,—but some way or other no one seems to have the power to get the best out of the schemes. Why is this so? We think the answer, at least a partial answer, will be found in the fact that no serious effort has been made to enlist the aid of Indian women in this great task.

It is not generally realised how important a person the Indian woman is in the sanitary arrangements of the home. On her depends the success or failure of every attempt to introduce hygienic principles into the Indian house. There is no doubt about the method by which malaria is carried from one person to another; much valuable information has been gleaned of the habits of the carrier. But it is quite impossible to do anything toward creating the right conditions, unless the women, who are responsible for the care of the houses, are enlisted in the campaign against malaria. The study of typhoid, skin diseases, etc., has reached a high degree of excellence, but scarcely one of the recommendations for preventing them can be carried out without the co-operation of the housewife. The causes of infant mortality are well-known, yet, unless the women of India can be persuaded to adopt the suggested measures and precautions, we do not see how the mortality is to be appreciably decreased. Sanitation is vitally connected with the duties of the women in the house, and any scheme which does not include an attempt to influence these is doomed to failure. The Government of India are stated to be giving special attention to the subject of sanitation at present, but there does not appear to be any serious attempt made to include an organisation which would primarily be concerned with the education of Indian women on these important matters. Some years ago a proposal was put forward by the Association of Medical Women, we believe, for the establishment of a Sanitary Service which should be "manned" entirely by women. The Government were too busily engaged at the time to give this proposal much consideration, for the war, it was stated, occupied all their time and resources. Ought not some such plan be considered now, especially in view of the desire to put the sanitary question on a proper footing? The scheme contemplated an organisation of qualified women who would devote themselves to the work of educating the Indian women in those matters which closely affect their own lives and those of the household. This could be done by the appointment of a number of highly-qualified women who would be responsible for the administration and guidance of the Department, which would, however, be subject to the main Sanitary Department, while a large number of trained assistants would be employed as a subordinate staff, living in the villages and homes of the people. The members of this subordinate staff would possess certificates stating that they had not less than three years' training in sick nursing and midwifery in good hospitals. For six or seven months they would be put through a stiff course of sanitation by the District Officer. This course would include visits to model villages, specially selected for purposes of demonstration. Such subordinates would need to have a sound knowledge of practical cleanliness and hygiene. The question of the supply of these women is not an easy one, but the problem is not so great as it was a few years ago, when widows were not permitted even to contemplate an occupation of any kind. There is a growing readiness to allow girls and widows to take up some kind of work, and, doubtless, this would provide a sphere of service for many. If all the Indian villages possessing a population of, say, 500 people, were to send one or more women for training, the numbers would provide a very adequate basis for the organisation. Perhaps these could not take the full course the more advanced person would take, but it would be possible to give them some idea of the main sanitary principles to be encouraged. Careful supervision would of course be necessary if these women were to be kept up to the mark.

Not only in the homes can opportunities be presented, but in the schools there are chances of influencing the coming generation. At present in many girls' schools the subject is taught, but it is of so theoretic a nature as to be of comparative little value. We can never hope to make progress unless what is taught is applied practically. It is impossible for the teacher to include this in the ordinary curriculum, for it requires that relation to normal domestic life that can only be got by actual demonstration in the homes. Other methods of education, such as the use of popular lectures for women, the lantern which is always appreciated, especially in the villages, the wholesale distribution of leaflets, a cinematograph, where procurable, would be of the greatest value. We do not know whether the Government have under contemplation any such scheme as we have outlined, but we believe that success can only be attained by a more definite attempt to organise the women of India in the campaign against disease. Men are greatly handicapped in connection with any schemes which deal with the domestic life in this country, but to women the way is open, and their opportunities of real service are many. The women at the head would need to be specially trained in sanitary matters, having obtained diplomas in this subject, and being able to inspire their subordinates with enthusiasm for the work. Much tact and care would be necessary, but, given opportunities of understanding the subject, we do not doubt the ability and desire of the Indian women to improve the sanitary condition of the country. The greater burden naturally falls on them, and it will be in their interests to encourage any such measures as are suggested.

HOUSING OF WORKING CLASSES.

Now that the Government of Bombay seem to be disposed seriously to tackle the problem of housing the poor and middle class population in the industrial centres of this Presidency, including, of course, Bombay, the question of suitable designs for cheap dwellings will be among the first to be satisfactorily settled. The publication, therefore, by Government of a volume containing a collection of designs and specifications submitted to them by competitors from all parts of the Presidency some months ago is, opportune. The volume, to which Mr. A. E. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to Government, writes a foreword, reproduces the first, second and third prize designs and sixteen others, which are either original or composite designs, embodying all the best features in the drawings sent in, as well as many others not included in the competition. Two of the conditions of the competition were that the design was to be of a ground floor or two-storeyed building, no tenement in which should have less than two rooms, and that the total constructional cost of the tenement was to be limited to a maximum of Rs. 750. Naturally enough, the severity of these conditions called for the exercise of much ingenuity. Mr. Mirams says: "Many of the competitors were unable to keep within the standards laid down, and an examination of the specifications frequently indicated a desire to keep the estimated cost below the maximum at the expense of underestimation of the cost of materials specified. The quantities were often found to have been inaccurately taken out." The examiners had also to take into account the constantly fluctuating rates due to war conditions, in coming to a decision on the pricing of materials. Notes, abstracts of estimates and details of quantities have been given in respect of the majority of the designs, which should greatly help those intending to copy any of these models.

Looking into the designs themselves, it may be noted that some at least of the competitors appear to be unable to rise above the traditions of the hideous chawl system of Bombay. This is true, especially of the third prize design. The designs of Mr. Harold French and Mr. D. S. Neogi, which are easily the best of the lot and which carry the first and second prizes, deserve to be widely adopted for workmen's dwellings. The first design provides five ground-floor tenements, which though grouped together in one building for the sake of economy, are independent, self-contained and at the same time compact. Each tenement contains one living room, one bed room, a small kitchen and a small verandah in front. Conveniences for washing, bathing, and the like are provided at either end. In the design originally submitted, these last were placed in front, but this inconvenitnt arrangement has been modified in design No. 1. The cost per tenement in this design is rather high, amounting to Rs. 1,334 according to current rates and Rs. 715 according to pre-war rates. The second prize design is much simpler than the first. While it does not provide the same amount of accommodation as the first, it does give two rooms and a corner for the cooking place, with a veranda to be shared by a neighbour. The cost per unit tenement in this case comes to Rs. 712 at current rates and Rs. 393 at pre-war rates, rendering this design suitable for the poorer working classes. There are also other designs of two-storied dwellings, in which the cost per tenement varies from Rs. 1,209 to Rs. 1,920 and which will, therefore, be suitable for middle class people and the more well-to-do working classes. Mr. Mirams tells us in his foreword that the Port Trust are building a new village extending over 31 acres near Antop Hill, Sewri, in which they propose to house about 4,500 people in dwellings modelled on these designs. The experiment will, no doubt, be watched with keen interest by all who give thought to the housing problem of Bombay. Recent investigations have shown that there are nearly nine lakhs of people in this city who are dwelling in one-room tenements only, a truly appalling state of things. The vast majority of these denizens of the slums belong to the working classes, being most of them being factory workers, and low-paid employees of the Port Trust, the Improvement Trust, and Municipal and Government departments. The proper housing of this large labouring population must be first taken up in any programme of housing the local authorities may have in view, and the designs of model workmen's dwellings which the Government have been able to secure should materially help those interested in the problem. A limited number of ferro-prints of any of these designs can be had on request from Mr. Mirams, at the normal charge of Re. 1-8 each.

Notes of the Day.

The Punjab Relief Fund.

We draw the attention of the public to the appeal, which has been issued by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, for organising relief of distress in the affected areas in the Punjab. The gravity of the situation has been simply set forth and some idea of the prevalent distress may be gauged from the fact that even Mr. Montagu was moved to state in the House of Commons that "there has been a loss of much property and of many innocent lives." The Seva Samiti has ascertained, from inquiries made on the spot, that Martial Law has left terrible suffering in their wake, the distress being most acute in Lahore, Amritsar and Gujranwalla—the places were Martial Law was rigorously enforced. Families have been deprived of their bread-winners, who have either been killed in the disturbances or transported, in many cases with forfeiture of property. Little children, young widows, and aged parents have, in addition to their mental sufferings, now to face starvation and the pangs of hunger. The suddenness of the calamity has left them unprovided and destitute. The heart of every feeling person must go out to them. It is a time when the whole of India must respond to this appeal from the unhappy Punjab. It is the least that the rest of the country can do on this occasion. We hope the public of Bombay will give a response both prompt and generous. Remittances should either be sent to Swami Shraddhanandji c/o. the Prakashi Office, Lahore, or to Lala Manmohan Dass, Treasurer, Seva Samiti, Allahabad.

Clemency v. Prestige.

A Lahore correspondent writes to the "Leader":

"I do not know if you are aware that not a single Martial Law prisoner was released on the 19th instant. Not only this, I learn on very excellent authority that the royal amnesty or clemency as published in a recent press communique will not apply to Martial Law prisoners. It may be remembered that the wording of the press communique was quite clear and unambiguous and referred to "all prisoners" without distinction of class or creed. It is difficult to conceive that so narrow and pettifogging an interpretation would be placed upon an act of royal clemency."

To those who are conversant with the ways of officialdom in neutralising all beneficient intentions this interpretation of clemency will not be a matter of surprise. The action of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot in releasing on peace day the editor and the proprietor of the "Kathiawar Samachar" will, we trust, be an eye-opener to prestige-ridden authorities in the Punjab.

Equality of "Coloured" Citizens.

The resolution which the French Chamber of Deputies has unanimously passed, affirming the equality before law of all coloured citizens of the Republic, is one calculated to remind the world once more that France will ever be true to her ideal of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" for all her children. Though the occasion for passing the present resolution had an element of necessity in it, the very fact that French Deputies were prepared to risk offending American susceptibilities in this matter, invests their action with a significance all its own. But we do not think Americans will misunderstand French statesmen, for they know very well what little difference "colour" makes in the status of citizens of the French Republic, whether they live in Paris or in the Colonies. Even the meanest among the sable-skinned citizens who live in the remotest French colony is equal in the eye of law to the proudest "white" citizen of the metropolis. What a sad contrast this equal citizenship offers to the conditions obtaining in some of the Colonies under the British flag! Is it not time that Britain emancipated herself from the race prejudice, which is hampering the full and free development of all the component parts of her Empire?

Indians in East Africa.

Apropos of Col. Amery's announcement that the commercial prospects of British East Africa will be investigated by a special Trade Commissioner, it is necessary that the Government of India should press for the appointment of an Indian Trade Commissioner also, to safeguard the interests of Indian traders there and to foster the trade relations between India and British East Africa. That the Indian mercantile community resident in that colony requires the protection of a special representative of their Government will be evident from a representation made to the Government of India by the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay, in which some of the serious disabilities Indian settlers in British East Africa are labouring under are enumerated.

Colour Prejudice Again!

The colour prejudice which has been the parent of so much mischief and suffering in South Africa, has begun to make itself felt in East Africa. For instance, Indian merchants are not allowed to possess any piece of land on the High Lands, but have to remain satisfied with Low Lands, which debars their permanent settlement in the country. The segregation campaign is also stated to be in full swing and it is sought to enforce the removal of Indian residential localities and bazars from their present long-established sites. Not only this, but "an attempt is being made to remove Indian ginneries from leading industrial places like Kampalla and Nairobi, in order to remove Indian competition from the way of European traders." Indians here as well as in East Africa may well wonder whether all this is the reward for India's unstinted outpouring of her blood and treasure in defence of the very soil, from which it is now being sought to oust them! The Government of India owe a duty to themselves as the custodians of the rights of Indians abroad, to take prompt steps to prevent the repetition of the South African outrage in East Africa.

Khan Bahadur Habibullah.

The appointment of Khan Bahadur Habibullah Sahib to the Madras Executive Council in place of Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachariar is a fresh instance of the mystery connected with the fitness for and choice of offices by Government. We cannot say anything by way of forecast of this gentleman's tenure of office as, so far, he has been generally little known to the public. Mr. Habibullah is the Municipal Chairman of Vellore and non-official president of the District Board of North Arcot. Apparently the necessity of satisfying the claim of the Mahomedan community has influenced the present appointment. We imagine that a worthier representative of the Moslem community would have been available in the Madras Presidency and we can only express the hope that Khan Bahadur Habibullah will strive to rise to the opportunity that is his of serving his country.

Moslem Students and House Famine.

Elsewhere we publish a letter from a correspondent describing in pathetic terms the plight of numerous Moslem students, who have come to Bombay for their studies and who are roaming from door to door, without being able to secure lodgings anywhere owing to the prevailing house-famine. His appeal to the leaders of the community, and especially to the Anjuman-i-Islam, to take steps to establish a sufficient number of hostels for Mussalman students hailing from the mofussil, is one that ought to move Moslem leaders in Bombay to take immediate steps to remedy the grievance.

Famine in Madras Presidency.

The communiqué that the Madras Government have published on Famine-Relief operations in Madras reveals the belated efforts of the Government to cope with the terrible effects of famine the extent of which they had at first thought fit to minimise. The non-official members of the Council had pointed out the true significance of the failure of the monsoon and appealed to the Government for a larger allotment—but in vain. Very soon, however, famine conditions became so dreadful that even the Government were convinced of the necessity of substantial measures of relief. Their efforts, however, were on a par with the magnanimity they had shown in the Council. After contesting themselves, at first, with recognizing that famine conditions existed in certain districts, they started relief operations in March, spending only Rs. 50,000. The expenditure, naturally enough had to be increased every month till in June it amounted to 6½ lakhs. Only now do the Government recognise that no less than 35 lakhs will be necessary to combat the famine! The distress is most acute in the Ganjam and Krishna districts. In the Ganjam district alone those receiving relief in June numbered 147,607. The distress was aggravated by the inefficiency of food-control. By the time Government started relief operations the vitality of the people had been so sapped that in the Ganjam district gratuitous relief had to be given to 90,000 persons.

BOMBAY IN DISTRESS.

WATER SCARCITY IN CITY.

COLLAPSE OF MASONRY AQUEDUCT.

SHORTAGE OF 30 MILLION GALLONS A DAY.

GREAT INCONVENIENCE TO PUBLIC.

AN ACUTE SITUATION.

Serious inconvenience was caused yesterday, to the Bombay public, by the nearly total failure of water-supply in the city. Even on Sunday night, difficulty was experienced in many quarters owing to want of water. The situation was rendered very acute yesterday, when from early morning not a drop of water could be had even on the first floors of buildings. Water at very low pressure, however, was available on the ground floors of buildings, which was obtainable neither sufficiently nor in anything like good time. The general condition was intolerable even though the position was to an insignificant extent relieved by the presence of wells on the ground floors of certain buildings. The remissness of owners of at least one building, which had wells and suitable arrangements for pumping up water to do so promptly has been a cause of acute grievance among tenants.

Railway train service was seriously dislocated, and the trains were late. A most unbearable position has been created by the lack of water even for the most essential purposes such as washing and drinking, let alone bathing contributory to personal cleanliness. Many restaurants were in a sorry plight, water having become the rarest commodity in the city. One day's insufficient supply has produced a state of things, which threatens to become absolutely intolerable with the continuance of the failure for even another day. It is feared that under these circumstances, the health of the city will be greatly affected. The report that it will be a week for the restoration of the normal supply has caused a great consternation among the public.

BREAK-DOWN IN AQUEDUCT.

The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. P. W. Monie, writing to the Municipal Secretary under yesterday's date, says:—

Sir,—I have the honour to report as follows:—

Yesterday, shortly after midday, about 38 miles from Bombay, a portion, about 120 feet in length, of the masonry aqueduct carrying the Tansa water supply collapsed, and the Tansa supply is in consequence cut off. The supply now available is only about 15 million gallons a day (11 from Vehar Lake and 4 from Tulsi), as compared with 45 million gallons being supplied before the accident (35 millions from Tansa, 8 from Vehar and 2 from Tulsi). There will consequently be a serious temporary shortage of water all over the city, the hours of supply will be restricted, and pressure will be low, in most cases insufficient for the water to rise above the ground floor.

The broken part of the duct will be replaced temporarily by pipes. The work is already well in hand and it is hoped that it will be completed and the Tansa supply restored within a week.

A full report on the accident will be forwarded later.

CURTAILMENT OF WATER SUPPLY.

Yesterday, on making an inquiry at the Hydraulic Department, Bombay Municipality, our representative was told that owing to the collapse of a portion of the Tansa duct, 38 miles from Tansa, measuring 120 feet, the water-supply to the city has been curtailed and the following hours of supply have been temporarily fixed:—

Morning hours 5 a. m. to 8 a.m., (B. T.),
Evening hours 4-30 p. m. to 7 p. m. (B. T.).

During these hours water would be available on the ground floors only at all the premises in the city. The authorities hoped that it would take about eight days to repair the collapsed portion of the duct.

SERIOUS COAL CRISIS.

REDUCTION OF SUPPLIES TO RAILWAYS.

DEADLOCK IN DOCKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., July 29.

Mr. Lloyd George is now actively intervening in the coal strike. He interviewed the leading coal-owners at Downing Street, last night. The coal shortage is beginning to be felt in London. The Controller has announced that no household will be allowed more than two hundredweight weekly. The Railway Executive has ordered the railway managers to prepare for the possible reduction of twenty per cent. in all passenger and goods services on Monday. Holiday-makers are warned of the danger of being stranded. Race-specials are suspended.

Thirty thousand men have struck in Derbyshire, twenty-three thousand in Nottingham, while two hundred thousand textile workers will be idle in Leeds at the end of the week. A mob of three thousand in Wigan District forced the closing of pits. Troops are arriving in the disturbed districts, but it is emphasised that they are solely employed in protecting the pumpers

The strike of port-workers at Liverpool has resulted in the stoppage of traffic. Two hundred ships, including the Olympic are imprisoned in the docks.

MR. BONAR LAW ON COAL CRISIS.

"NUMBER OF PEOPLE FOMENT DISCONTENT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., July 29.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the coal situation was unchanged except for the increase of strikers in Notts. Government had made clear to Miners' Executive with regard to the piece rates that the Sankey Report must be adhered to, and an average of ten per cent. must be the basis of the arrangement. Government were doing their best to deal with the industrial situation. They were well aware that a number of people—not very large—were aiming at the destruction of our whole social and political system, and doing their best to foment discontent. Government would use their whole force to protect the people from any undue pressure. (Cheers). They would do whatever seemed effective with regard to the agitators and with regard to the profiteering, and would take whatever action possible before the Committee on the matter reported.

FINANCE BILL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S EXPLANATION.

REJECTION MOTION LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. Midnight, July 28.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the third reading of the Finance Bill Mr. Wedgwood Benn moved the rejection on the ground that it initiated a system of colonial preference.

Mr. J. W. Wilson likewise objected to the extension of preference to mandated territories.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying, declared that it was not proposed that we should take for ourselves in a mandated country any advantage which was not open to any other members of the League of Nations, but in respect of the mandatories' relationship with us we would give them in our markets something we did not give to all the world outside. (Cheers). We contemplated favouring import into this country of goods from mandated territories. We were not securing any selfish advantage for ourselves in the markets of a mandated territory and not doing here for the produce of a mandated country anything which any other nation might not do in its own market if it so pleased. If this budget was referred to in future with any word of praise or commendation it would be because for the first time it had established the principle of Imperial Preference by a Legislative Act.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn's motion was rejected by 215 votes to 48.

TREATY OF PEACE PASSES LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. Midnight, July 28.

In the House of Lords, the Treaty of Peace has passed all its stages unanimously.

The Anglo-French Treaty Bill passed all its stages without discussion amid cheers.

MARTIAL LAW CONVICTIONS.

TWENTY-ONE GRANTED LEAVE OF APPEAL.

LORD HALDANE ON AVOIDING MISCARRIAGE OF APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 28.

The Privy Council has granted leave of appeal to twenty-one Indians convicted by the court-martial at Lahore in connection with the riot at Amritsar on April 10th. The appellants contended that the alleged offences were committed before the establishment of martial law, therefore they should have been tried by the ordinary court.

Lord Haldane in announcing the judgment said that without expressing any opinion on the facts of the case they were bound to advise the Sovereign that there should be a scrutiny of what had been done in order to avoid chances of miscarriage of justice.

RUSSIANS ON ONEGA FRONT MUTINY.

ATTACK ON BRITISH TROOPS REPULSED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., July 29.

An Archangel communique states that a mutiny among the Russians on the Onega front has occurred due to the Bolshevik propaganda. Russians have handed over the front and town to the enemy. On the railway front, the Bolshevists attacked the British, when taking over the line from the mutineers. The enemy were repulsed. Sir H. G. Bax-Ironside now controls the situation and fresh British volunteers are believed to be equal to the perilous task.

IN WASHINGTON.

RACIAL RIOTING AGAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. Midnight, July 28.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Despite precautions there was a further racial rioting in the Negro quarter last night. Two members of the Defence Guard were shot dead. another white man was severely slashed by a razor. All Negro assailants escaped. Troops are patrolling the streets.

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. Midnight, July 28.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The racial riots have not recurred. Many troops are patrolling the city. The authorities believe the trouble ended.

SITUATION STABILISES EVERYWHERE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., July 29.

An Archangel communique states that the situation everywhere is stabilised excepting on the Onega front, where the enemy hold the town and the whole of the river. The Russians on the railway front, who are disaffected, have been withdrawn. The troops on the other fronts have shown no signs of discontent.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., July 29.

Somersetshire beat Derbyshire by three wickets.

Yorkshire beat Northants by an innings and 196 runs.

Lancashire beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 169 runs.

Hants beat Sussex by 64 runs.

MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

BOMBAY CITIZEN'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following message was sent by Si Dinshaw Petit Bart., as chairman of th Public Meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association to th Secretary of State for India, his Excellency the Viceroy and his Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

"The meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association strongly protest against the action of the Government of Bombay in deporting without trial Mr. B G. Horniman who is held in the highest esteem by a large body of public opinion for his fearless advocacy of Indian aspirations and for valuable services rendered by him to this country and urges upon Government in the interest of justice the necessity of immediately cancelling the said order of deportation, particularly in view of the authoritative contradiction published by the Directors of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the grounds on which authorities have based the said order."

MR. SAVILLE OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APPOINTED CIVIL ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF TO ADMIRALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 28.

Mr. I. H. Saville, ex-deputy chief engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, has been appointed Civil Engineer-in-Chief to the Admiralty in succession to Sir A. Gibb who is resigning.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 28.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says the market is firm chiefly owing to the shortage of silver stocks in England and the difficulty of replensing them on account of demand for prompt remittances to China. Consequently after July 21st silver for six months delivery was at discount compared with cash delivery.

Official and Personal.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar has been nominated as a candidate for the ensuing Byculla Dard Bye-election.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN GOVT. AND MINERS' FEDERATION.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS OF PIECE-RATE WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., July 29.

A conference between Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Horne and Sir Auckland Geddes, representing the Government and Executive Miners' Federation at Downing Street to-day lasted two-and-a-half hours. An agreed statement subsequently issued states that Government made offer on the new basis for piece-rate wages in accordance with ten-per-cent. reduction of the output under the Sankey Report whereby the workers will not suffer loss of earnings. The Federation agreed to consider the offer.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Canon C. F. Garbett has been appointed Bishop of Southwark.

A Copenhagen message, dated 23rd, says:—

The Poles have captured Tarnopol.

The Bisley Empire Match competition has been won by Britain. The final scores were:—Britain 2,112, Australia 2,040, New Zealand 1,979, Canada 1,936.

INDIAN CURRENCY RESTRICTIONS.

MR. MONTAGU'S STATEMENT ON CONDITION OF EXPORTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. Midnight, July 28.

In the House of Commons, at question time, replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Montagu stated that the latest information from the Government of India did not accord with Sir John Rees' statement that exporters of produce from India were being seriously inconvenienced by the currency restrictions.

INDIAN PEACE CELEBRATION CONTINGENT.

COMING ROYAL REVIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. Midnight, July 28.

Eight hundred of the Indian peace celebration contingent from the "Hardinge", arrived at Hampton Court, yesterday. Seven hundred on board the "Sicilia" are due at Southampton, to-morrow. The chief feature of the visit will be the review by the King.

PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT AMERICA.

KING ACCEPTS PRESIDENT WILSON'S INVITATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. Midnight, July 28.

His Majesty has accepted President Wilson's invitation to the Prince of Wales to visit America as the guest of Government on the termination of the Canadian visit about October 31st.

THE ASIATIC TRADING ACT.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. GANDHI AND GOVT. OF INDIA.

The following correspondence passed between Mr. Gandhi and Sir George Barnes, regarding the South African situation:—

SIMLA, the 18th July, 1919.

DEAR MR. GANDHI,

I sent you only a very short note a few days ago in answer to your letter of July 3rd, because I wanted to defer the fuller answer until I was able to deal with the subject at the length which it deserves.

I told you in my first note that I felt certain that you needed no assurance from me that the events in South Africa which have led up to the passing of the new statute have caused his Excellency the Viceroy and myself the deepest anxiety, and that his Excellency has repeatedly pressed the Indian case on the Colonial Office through the Secretary of State for India. I was myself, as you very possibly know, in South Africa when the present situation was beginning to develop. I saw Lord Buxton many times and know that he was in constant touch with his Ministers on the subject and did everything in his power to safeguard Indian interests.

2. As you know, the present trouble arose from an injunction which the Krugersdorp Municipal Council obtained at the beginning of this year from the Supreme Court at Pretoria under Sections 130 and 131 of the Transvaal Precious and Base Metals Act, 1908, restraining a European firm from permitting Indians to reside on or occupy certain stands in the township of Krugerdorp. The Chairman of the Transvaal British Indian Association thereupon telegraphed to his Excellency the Viceroy that the effect of this order would be the virtual ruin of the Indian mercantile community throughout Witwatersrand. Another cable to the same effect from the same Association was received by yourself, a copy of which you forwarded to us. His Excellency at once gave instructions that the cable addressed by the Transvaal British Indian Association to you (which was somewhat fuller in its terms than the one addressed to him) should be cabled in full to the Secretary of State, and this was done.

3. The next step was a motion by a Capetown member for a Select Committee of the House of Assembly to enquire into the new disability on Indians created by the judgment of the Supreme Court. The original object of this motion seems to have been the removal of the disability, and it is most regrettable that an amendment was carried to extend the scope of the Committee's enquiry to cover the alleged evasion of the old Boer Law, No. 3 of 1885, by the formation of limited liability companies. The whole position of Indian traders in the Transvaal thus came under examination; and the reports of the subsequent debates in the House of Assembly reveal only too clearly the feelings which were aroused.

4. We have not yet received a copy of the Bill which was introduced as a result of the Committee's report. But from the information received, I understand that the effect of the new law (for the Bill is now a statute) is as follows:—

(1) Statutory protection is given to existing trading rights held by Indians on May 1st, 1919, in Government townships and on proclaimed land in the Transvaal, both in respect of present holders of licenses and of their successors in title, so long as the business remains in the same township.

(2) The existing restrictive provisions of the Precious and Base Metals Act, 1908, remain in force, and from the 1st May, 1919, no fresh trading licenses, except renewals, will be granted to Indians in Government townships or on proclaimed land in the Transvaal.

(3) Rights in fixed property acquired before May 1, 1919, by Indian Companies are respected, but in future the restrictions of Law No. 3 of 1885 will apply to Companies as well as to individuals. We do not yet know how the right to hold mortgages on fixed property is affected but we have telegraphed to the Secretary of State for information.

4. On the other hand, I am glad to be able to tell you that an additional clause which was adopted by the House of Assemly empowering licensing authorities to refuse trading licenses to Indians genrally, not only on proclaimed land but throughout the Transvaal was deleted in the Senate. A telegram which we received from the Chairman of the Transvaal British Indian Association towards the end of May, gave us reason to anticipate that the refusal of new licenses might be made general, and his Excellency the Viceroy at once warned the Secretary of State, who was able to press for the deletion of the clause before it was too late. This, I think, was the clause to which you specially referred in your letter; and you did not, of course, know, that its deletion had been secured, when you wrote.

5. So far as trading licenses and the administration of the Precious and Base Metals Act 1908 are concerned, I do not think that the Union Government would admit that they had broken the compact of 1914. They would claim, indeed, to have scrupulously observed it. In the words of Mr. Gorge's letter of the 30th June, 1914, to you they then undertook, with regard to administration of existing laws, "to see that they are administered in a just manner and with a due regard to vested rights." They would now claim, with some reason, that they had not only undertaken legislation to set aside a ruling of the Pretoria Supreme Courts, which affected vested rights existing from before 1914, but has also gone beyond their compact with you so as to protect vested rights which had come into existence between 1914, and the 1st May, 1919. They would not admit that it was a breach of the compact to take steps to prevent what they would call further evasion of a law which was passed in 1908. We may protest against the law of 1908, but you will know from your own experience how hard it is to get it altered. The present position is that all vested rights have been validated beyond dispute and cannot again be challenged in the Courts. Your compact in 1914 with General Smuts, which has hitherto rested only on Mr. George's letter of 30th June, 1914, to you, has now been definitely legalised. This is to the good: the bad side from the Indian point of view is that the growth of new vested rights is stopped as from the 1st of May, 1919.

6. The Union Government might also argue that the vested rights which have already been acquired by companies in spite of Law No. 3 of 1885 are respected, and that the amendment of the Act is only intended to prevent similar evasions in the future. The Government of India would refuse to accept this argument. They associate themselves entirely with the views expressed by Lord Sinha in the Memorandum which he laid before the Imperial Conference of 1918, that Law No. 3 of 1885 is an anachronism, and opposed to the spirit of modern legislation. They have pressed this view, and consider that the new law is difficult to reconcile with Mr. Burton's undertaking at the Conference of 1918, when he said:—"As far as we are concerned in South Africa, we are in agreement with the proposal referring the (Lord Sinha's) Memorandum to the consideration of our Government, and we will give it the most sympathetic consideration that we can certainly." It is greatly to be regretted that the protests of the Government of India have been unavailing. At the same time, I understand that the view of those in Capetown, who have at heart the interests of the Indians in South Africa, is that no more generous recommendations, even if made by the Select Committee, would have had any prospect of acceptance by the House of Assembly. We are now awaiting the receipt of the full text of the new Statute, and we shall then consider most anxiously what further action should be taken. Of course, you are welcome to make any use you may think fit of this letter.

Yours Sincerely,

(Sd.) G. S. BARNES.

MR. GANDHI'S REPLY.

Bombay, 26th July, 1919.

DEAR SIR GEORGE BARNES,

I thank you for your full letter of the 18th instant regarding the recently enacted Transvaal Asiatics Law.

In view of the last sentence of your letter, I am publishing it together with my reply. I am deeply grateful that H. E. the Viceroy and you have been moving in the matter. I am however, sorry to have to observe that the information placed at your disposal as to the true nature of the Bill is incomplete if not misleading, and so is the information regarding the judgment of the Transvaal Supreme Court referred to in your letter.

Here is the true position regarding the Supreme Court judgment. Sections 130 and 131 of the Transvaal Precious and Base Metals Act 1908 merely refer to residential rights. They have no reference to trade rights which another judgment of the same Supreme Court has held to be inviolable so far as the existing Transvaal Laws are concerned. You will therefore, see that the new law deprives the Indian settler in the Transvaal of his existing trading right. Sections 130 and 131 of the Law of 1908 attempted to curtail residential rights; the new law superadds the curtailment of trade rights and thus completes the virtual ruin of Indians lawfully resident within the gold area of the Transvaal. How can the Union Government with any cogency claim to have scrupulously observed the compact of 1914? Let me add that the Law of 1908 has always been a bone of contention between the Transvaal Government and the Indian community, and it was, I am thankful to say, because of the strenuous fight that the Imperial Government put up in our behalf, that the provisions of Sections 130 and 131 remained practically nugatory. You will perhaps, now see, what is meant by the promise, in General Smuts' letter to me, "to see that they (the existing laws) are administered in a just manner and with due regard to vested rights." The vested rights regarding residence were the rights which were exercised and enjoyed by Indians even before 1908, viz. the right of holding fixed property under bases throughout the Transvaal. Let me recall a bit of old history. Law 3 of 1885 itself had become a matter of protracted correspondence between the South African Republic and His Majesty's Government through the British Agent at Pretoria. The matter was then referred to the arbitration of the then Chief Justice of the Orange Free States. He declared all legislation apart from Law 3 of 1885 as amended in 1886 to be contrary to the London Convention. All laws, therefore, passed after the award in further restriction of the liberty of British Indian settlers of the Transvaal were contrary to it; and it was, I expect, for that reason, apart from the equity of the case, that Mr. Harcourt declared on 27th June 1911, from his place in the House of Commons. "Complaints against that legislation (the Gold Law and Townships Amendment Act) have been made and are now being investigated by the Government of the Union of South Africa, who have lately stated that there is no intention of interfering with any business or right to carry on business acquired and exercised by Indians prior to the date of legislation." Similarly, in 1912, Mr. de Villiers the then Attorney-General of the Transvaal said:—"No right or privilege which a coloured person has at the present time is taken away by the new Act." Indians had a right to rely upon Mr. Harcourt's assurance and Mr. de Villiers' interpretation of the Act in question and if the Transvaal Judgment

(Continued on page 8.)

EPIDEMICS AND RELIEF WORK.

MEDICAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when further consideration was given to the subject of volunteers and voluntary organisations to be worked in conjunction with the Health Department in times of epidemics in the city. The original proposition approving and adopting the Committee's report was eventually carried.

The Corporation resumed discussion of the report of the Medical Relief Committee regarding a scheme for the future working of the volunteers and voluntary organisations in conjunction with the Health Department on occasions of outbreaks of epidemics in the city. The report has already been published in these columns.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji had moved, seconded by Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, that the report be approved and adopted.

To this an amendment was moved by Dr. A. S. Viegas, seconded by Dr. T. T. Navimam, referring the report back to the Committee for reconsideration in the light of the minutes appended to it, with a request that their report should be submitted within a month.

TWO FACTS

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said, two facts clearly emerge from the Committee's report and the minutes attached thereto. The first was that the provision for the infectious disease hospital in Bombay was woefully deficient and the present staff of the Health Department totally inadequate to cope with such an emergency as arose during the outbreak of influenza. The second fact was that voluntary organisations that came into existence at a critical period in the sanitary history of Bombay performed most useful work which redounded to the credit and public spirit of Bombay. The epidemic had now commenced; it might come upon them any day, in a most virulent form and they might be caught napping. Again the voluntary system had received the benediction of their late popular and energetic health officer, Dr. Turner; Dr Viegas' scheme might await until they secured the advice of an eminent expert health officer. In the meanwhile, the epidemic was raging again and delay was dangerous. If they did not take effective measures to cope with it before it became virulent, they would be guilty of culpable indifference to the immediate needs of the city. He was therefore in favour of the adoption of the Committee's report and Dr. Viegas would have time enough to bring his proposals for the reconstitution of the Health Department.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik was for passing the report unanimously. No one could question the sincerity and the value of the voluntary workers and organisations, and they had proved their worth by actual work during the epidemics. If the Corporation did not pass the scheme, they would only be discouraging the volunteers and kill the spirit of voluntary aid in the city. He whole-heartedly supported the proposition.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar said the volunteers had rendered the most magnificent and valuable work during the last epidemic, and they would be discouraging the volunteers by rejecting the proposition. Everyone who had come in contact with the volunteers had praised their work, which they had rendered at a great risk to their lives. The doctors in the Corporation had not rendered them any help but that of gratuitous criticism. He was for the original proposition.

Dr. D. B. Master supported the original proposition, as it was worth their attention.

Mr. P. J. Murzban supported the proposition.

Dr. M. C. Jayle said old and young, rich and poor, educated and uneducated had rendered the most valuable assistance during the last epidemic, and they must pass the original proposition.

Dr. N. H. El Sukhia objected to speeches being read in the Corporation by members. He resented the attacks made on the Deputy Health Officers by Dr. Viegas and said they had rendered the most useful assistance to the Corporation. He supported the amendment and said his experience of the voluntary aid rendered during the last epidemic was not a very happy one. He asked whether Ayurvedic doctors also were going to be paid an equal sum as the allopathic doctors.

It was only nature—providence—that had helped them in causing the epidemic to disappear and not their efforts, and voluntary aid. He thought the report should go back to the committee for their further consideration.

DOCTOR'S FEE.

Mr. H. P. Mody said, the fee proposed to be paid to doctors was rather low, and even now and inexperienced doctors got more than what was proposed to be paid to them in the report. He proposed an amendment that the report be adopted and that the doctors be paid Rs. 20 per day in times of epidemics.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla seconded the amendment.

Lieut.-Colonel Gidney supported the original proposition as the voluntary efforts of the citizens of Bombay deserved their encouragement and support. He asked whether the Health Department were able to cope with a situation like the one they had last time and he thought not. Then the only way was to have volunteers to aid them. He moved an amendment that the report be approved and adopted and that the services of sixty sub-assistant surgeons be entertained by the Corporation.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said Colonel Gidney himself had said it would be difficult to get a sufficiently large number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons within a short time. It would, therefore, be shelving the scheme, if they accepted his amendment. He (the speaker) would therefore oppose the amendment.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala said they had been warned by the Government of India about a probable recrudescence of the influenza epidemic, and it was necessary that they should be prepared to meet any attack of influenza or any other epidemic. It would not therefore be a wise thing to drop the present scheme and wait for Sub-Assistant Surgeons, whom they might not be able to get in sufficient numbers for a long time to come. An epidemic was nearly at their doors even at present and he thought they would do well to accept the proposition. As to Sub-Assistant Surgeons, he differed from Dr. Viegas when the latter said that Sub-Assistant Surgeons were quite as good as medical graduates.

Dr. Dadachanji, replying on the debate, asked the Corporation to throw out all the amendments and pass the original proposition.

PROPOSITION CARRIED.

All the amendments were lost, and the original proposition carried.

BYCULLA WARD ELECTIONS.

Yesterday was the last day for receiving nominations for filling in the vacancy created by the resignation, as a representative of the rate-payers of the Byculla Ward on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, of Mr. Oomer Sobani. Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey and Mr. R. S. Navalkar have been nominated for this seat on the Corporation and the 4th August has been fixed for holding an election.

THE ASIATIC TRADING ACT.

(Continued from page 7.)

has gone against us it is the duty of the Union Government, not merely in virtue of the compact of 1914, but also of the assurance and the interpretation above referred to, now to amend the Law of 1908 and not to put a further restriction upon Indian liberty as the new law does.

I know you are overworked. My only fear is that as you have to act upon briefs prepared for you, and as a powerful Government like the Union Government can far more easily gain your ear than a handful of British Indians of South Africa, their case may suffer simply from what of information. Do you know that the Indians of South Africa raised an Ambulance Corps which served under General Smuts in South Africa? Is the new law to be their reward? I ought not to have to bring in the War Services in order to secure the protection of an elementary right, which considerations alike of honour and justice entitle them to. I command to your attention the report of the Select Committee of the Union House of Assembly. I will gladly lend you copy, if you do not have one yourself.

Regarding fixed property I see you have not got full information. I know you will share my sorrow that the Union Government, unmindful of their trust and equally unmindful of the written word accepted an amendment "prohibiting the holding of mortgages by Asiatics on property except as security for a *bona fide* loan or investment and providing that any Asiatic Company, which acquired fixed property after the 1st instant, should dispose of the same within two years or a further period as fixed by a competent Court, with a rider that in the event of failure to do so the property might be sold by order of the Court." I am quoting from Reuter's cable, dated the 23rd May from Capetown. You will see that this completes legalised confiscation of property rights throughout the Transvaal and virtually the trade rights within the gold area of Indian settlers. There was no evasion of Law 3 of 1885. The Indians did openly what the law permitted them to do, and they should be left free to do so.

I do not wish to prolong this tale of agony. The Government of India are bound to protect the rights of the 5,000 Indian settlers in the Transvaal at any cost.

Here is my solution: Law 3 of 1885 authorises the Government to appoint wards and streets in which Indians can hold fixed property. In virtue of this authority they can declare streets and wards of gold area townships for Asiatic residence and ownership, and they can instruct receivers of revenue to issue trade-licenses in respect of such streets and wards, to lawful Indian applicants. This will be pending the Commission promised by the Acting Prime Minister Mr. Malan. The Government of India can see, by sending a strong representative, that the Commission does not prove as abortive as the Select Committee of the House of Assembly. The Dominions may have the right to regulate immigration. But as part of a professedly civilised Europe they cannot restrict or take away the trading and property rights of lawfully resident settlers. The proposed Commission should result in the abolition of all racial restrictions upon such settlers.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY OF ASIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. Kashichi Shimizu of Shoko-Sha Ltd. of Tokio, Special Agent for the Commercial and Industrial Directory of Asia published at Tokio, is now in Bombay collecting information for the Indian section of the 6th Edition of the Directory which is to be greatly enlarged and improved. Merchants and others interested in business with the Straits, Japan and the Far East generally should address Mr. Shimizu c/o the Japanese Consulate, Bombay.

"PATRIKA" SECURITY CASE.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

"INTENTION OF ARTICLES CLEAR."

TEXT OF JUDGMENTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Lengthy judgments were delivered at the High Court on Monday, by the special bench presided over by Justices Woodroffe, Mookherjee and Fletcher in an appeal by the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" press against the Government order forfeiting the security of Rs. 5,000.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe's Judgment.

Messrs. C. R. Das, A. N. Chaudhuri, L. K. Lahiri, I. B. Sen, Sudhi Roy, L. K. Chaudhuri and D. N. Sen appeared for the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" press. The Advocate-General and Messrs. S. R. Das and B. C. Sen represented the Crown.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe said that this was an application by the keeper of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" press and of the "Amrita Bazar Co., Ltd." under section 17 of the Press Act I of 1910 asking that this Court might under section 19 set aside the order of forfeiture which was passed by the Government of Bengal in respect and in consequence of two articles, published in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" newspaper on the 10th and 11th April, 1919. The grounds of the forfeiture were that the first article was in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council likely and had a tendency directly or indirectly by inference, suggestion, implication, or otherwise to bring into hatred or contempt the Government established by law in India and the officers of the said Government recruited in England and to excite disaffection towards the said Government and that the second article was likely and had a tendency, directly or indirectly, by inference suggestion, implication, or otherwise, to bring into hatred the Government established in British India and to excite disaffection towards the said Government. Government, therefore, acted under the provisions of Section 4, Clause C.

Alleged bad order.

Mr. C. R. Das for the appellant contended that the order was bad in so far as it did not state that the officers of the said Government recruited in England were in India. It would have been more formally correct if that had been expressly stated. It was, however, obvious that the inference was to officers in India and not, as suggested, to the officers in Mesopotamia, England or elsewhere. Further, whatever the order might say the Court had, in disposing of the application, to see whatever article was not obnoxious to the provisions of section 4, which included amongst others, all the attacks upon any class or section of his Majesty's subjects in British India. Further again, under section 22 of the Press Act the only ground upon which could be set aside a forfeiture was that the matter which was the subject of it did not contain the words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section 1. No objection could be taken against the forfeiture itself but it might be set aside under section 19.

His Lordship held, therefore, that this objection failed. The substantial question was whether the articles or either of them fell within the provisions of section 4, clause (c), or were exeluded therefrom, on the ground that they were comments expressing disapproval of the measures of the Government, with a view to obtaining their alteration by lawful means, or of administrative or other action of Government established in British India, without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt, or disaffection towards the said Government of officers or contempt towards a class or section of his Majesty's subjects in British India, namely, the officers of the said Government in India recruited in England.

Tendency of the Articles.

No one, his Lordship thought, reading these articles could come to the conclusion that they were not likely and had not a tendency to excite hatred and contempt towards the Government and class against whom they were directed, but it was alleged for the appellant that even if standing by themselves the articles had that effect, it was open to the applicant to show, and he offered by evidence to show, that they were written without seditious intent. Applicant then said that if he could show this illegal absence of seditious intent the forfeiture must be set aside. Intention was only material if they had to deal with the comments on the measures or actions of Government or the administration of justice, and it was not otherwise material. These comments again were not protected; they in fact excited or attempted to excite hatred contemplated and disaffection but were protected if the disapproving comments on the measures of Government were made with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, or if they were made on the actions of Government or the Administration of justice, and if in both those cases there was no attempt to excite, hatred contempt or disaffection. His Lordship referred to case in I. L. R. 39, Madras, and the Privy Council decision and said that the Press Act was essentially a preventive measure—a measure with a view to preventing crime, that is, the crime imperilling the existence of the State, and safety of its officers. Public order and the like circumstances were against that argument of the applicant, and the question was concluded by precedent. The question then was, were the articles before their Lordship merely the disapproving comments on the measures or actions of the Government. If they were not, that is, if they were not such comments all, or, if besides being any part of such comments they were also an attack on Government itself or on a class, then, in so far as they were not such comments no question of intention arose.

As regards first article his Lordship was unable to hold that it did not contain the words of the nature described having regard to the allegations made in it.

Attack on Govt. in second Article.

With regard to the second article it might be said to be in part a comment on the actions of Government with respect to the the proceedings taken regarding the recent riots and there was a reference to the so-called Rowlatt Act which has robbed people of many elementary rights of human beings. But it was more than that as it was an attack upon Government itself which was described as a common enemy. His Lordship was unable to hold that this article did not contain words which were of the nature above described. As regards the evidence sought to be offered by the applicant, his Lordship said, in his opinion, there was no ground in this case for the admission of explanatory evidence.

Passing then to the question of intention that should be gathered from the language employed. The words used in these articles are in his Lordship's opinion likely to produce hatred, contempt and disaffection.

In conclusion his Lordship said that in his opinion whatever else there was in the articles, they were also dealing with a case outside explanation (2) which, it had been held, imported the intention; for there was here in both the cases an attack on the Government itself and not merely a comment on the measures or actions of the Government in the first article there was also an attack on a class which was not covered by explanation (2).

Application Dismissed.

A writer or writers must be deemed to have intended that which was the natural result of the words used, namely, hatred, contempt, and disaffection alleged. The application therefore must be dismissed as his Lordship saw no reason in this case for departing from the ordinary rule that an unsuccessful party should pay the costs. The order would be the applicant do pay the Government costs of these proceedings as of a hearing on scale No. 2.

MR. JUSTICE MOOKERJI'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Mookherji delivered a separate judgment agreeing with Mr. Justice Woodroffe. After analysing the relevant provisions of the Indian Press Act, his Lordship said that the object of the Legislature was to secure the control over the presses publishers and the means of publication, also the suppression of seditious or objectionable newspapers, books or other documents wherever found. His Lordship next said: (1) were the words contained in the newspaper likely to produce or had they a tendency to produce any of the five categories of the consequences mentioned in clause (c); and (2) if the answer was affirmative, did the articles fall within one or more of the three clauses of the comments enumerated in the second explanation. As regards the first question, the opinion which his Lordship had formed, was that both the articles read without elucidation had a tendency to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection towards Government established by law in British India. Besides that, the first article had also a tendency to bring into hatred or contempt a class or section of His Majesty's subjects in British India, namely, the officers of that Government recruiting in England. The language of the articles was plain and unambigous and did not stand in the need of possibly, not admit of, a commentary and exposition.

"Open and Incisive attack."

There was in both the articles, an open and incisive attack of the most direct and straightforward character imaginable on Government, established by law in British India. In addition to that, Anglo-Indian officers were described in the first article as "lease-holders of India", who served themselves first; then their Motherland and next, the three hundred and fifteen millions in India, who were governed by them at their sweet will on the principles which were absolutely despotic and some of them un-British and barbarous. The second question raised issue, whether the articles in their entirety fell within the scope of the second explanation and were they excluded from the operation of clause (c). It must be stated at the outset that in so far as the first article has a tendency to bring into hatred or contempt a class or section of His Majesty's subjects in British India, it could not be rendered immune by the operation of the second explanation.

They had next to examine whether the two articles could be deemed to consist exclusively of the comments of one or more of the three types mentioned in the explanation. The answer must be in the negative. As regards the first class of comments, namely those expressive of the disapproval of the measures of the Government, it was plain that the term "measures" was intended to apply to the legislative measures. An analysis of Explanation set out above showed that they were regarded by the legislature three aspects, namely, legislature, administrative, and judicial function of the State. Mr. Das had contended that the articles contained comments expressing the disapproval of the legislative measures as also the administrative acts of Government. If it be assumed that some of the comments might fairly be regarded in this light, it was obvious upon the perusal of the articles that they contained a great deal which could not possibly be deemed as comments of this description on this part of the case.

Question of Intention Material.

According to the Judicial Committee, the question of intention was material. Consequently, evidence would be admissible to prove intention, even the evidence tendered was irrelevant, no portion of that evidence had any bearing upon the question of intention of the author of the articles. The question of intention came in from the use of the expressions with a view to obtaining and attempting to excite. Those expressions were hardly applicable to the comments, but the explanation was ill-expressed and in view of the decision of the Judicial Committee, as to the materiality of intention in this connection, it would be fruitless to speculate as to the real intention of the framers of the rules. But as the Judicial Committee had pointed out, in judging the question of intent, the publisher must be deemed to intend that which was the natural result of the words used having regard among other things, to the character and description of that part of the public who were expected to read the articles.

"Little doubt as to intention."

From that point of view there could be little doubt as to intention. The articles themselves spoke of something discontent that prevails from one part of India to the other, and said that now the whole country is obliged (?) it is not the educated Indians alone who are indignant at those gross outrages, but the masses as well. If that be the correct description of the condition of the people and the writer of the articles, was most emphatic in this assertion, the effect of the comments of the character contained therein would plainly be to excite hatred, contempt, and disaffection even if the two articles had not been an attack upon Government, and had contained exclusively comments expressing disapproval of the measures on the administrative action of the Government. The explanation would have been of no avail inasmuch as they constituted an attempt to excite even if they did not actually excite hatred, contempt and disaffection amongst a people who, on the unimpeachable testimony of the writer were already in a state of excitement. The result, consequently, was that the nature and tendency of the articles, taken as a whole, brought them within the operation of section 4, sub-section (1), clause (c), and they could not be excluded therefrom by the application of the second explanation.

Mr. Justice Fletcher concurs.

Mr. Justice Fletcher agreed with the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Woodroffe.

TRANSVAAL LEGISLATION.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following message was sent by Mr. Jehangir B. Petit to the Secretary of State for India and his Excellency the Viceroy:—

"The council of the Bombay Presidency Association begs to enter its emphatic protest against the Asiatic Land and Trading Amendment Act recently passed by the South African commonwealth as the said Act is in the opinion of the council detrimental to the rights of trading and holding landed property of the British Indians residing therein and urges the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India to exercise their wholehearted influence for the repeal of the said Act."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 28.

There has been no marked development of the slight depression at the head of the Bay and rainfall continues light over north-east India. The Arabian Sea current has given well distributed rain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, west of the United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Central Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula, Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, and local in Bihar and Orissa, east of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Provinces, south Hyderabad, Mysore, east Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, and Baluchistan.

The principal amounts are.—Mergui three inches; Tavoy six; Moulmein five; Maymyo half; Chittagong four; Cuttack one; Gaya one and a half; Bareilly a quarter; Jhansi, Dharampore one and a half; Lahore three; Sialkot one; Khushab, Cherat a half; Parachinar one-tenth; Harnai one-eighth, Bikaner one-tenth; Jodhpur, Ajmer one; Mount Abu two; Udaipur, Deesa a quarter; Rajkot one and a half; Veraval three quarters; Surat four; Necmuch a half; Amraoti, Khandwa, Seoni, three-quarters; Nagpur one; Bombay, Karwar one and a half; Ratnagiri two; Marmagoa, Manglore one; Belgaum a half, Aurangabad Hanamkonda a quarter; Mercara four; Madras three-quarters.

Forecast:—No great change

(Continued from Column 6.)

begun to be friendly with the police since this case. Witness also knew Kalidas Kashi by sight. He was a man who would say any falsehood to serve his purpose. He was a thief and got convicted in a case of house-breaking. He was also friendly with the police since the derailment case.

The case is proceeding, and the examination of witness was not over when the Court rose for the day.

SECOND AHMEDABAD TRIBUNAL.

THE DERAILMENT CASE.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, July 28.

The Second Special Tribunal reassembling this morning proceeded with the hearing of the evidence of the approver Motilal Hirabhai, who, it will be remembered, has retracted his statements before the police and the District Magistrate.

Mr. Coyaji, counsel for the prosecution, before proceeding with the case took objection to the presence of one Muktear Mr. Bapalal Manekla in the court, who, it was alleged, was tampering with the evidence as there was a case against him for so doing. The President of the Tribunal passed an order that Bapalal should leave the court precincts.

Then the witness deposed that Kashibhai Veribhai stood bail for him. Kashibhai is an old gumasta in the employ of his father's firm. Here Mr. B. T. Desai objected to the approver being examined in long details as such details were quite irrelevant in the case. Mr. Coyaji replied that as the approver had turned round and retracted his statements it was imperatively necessary to examine him in every detail because every question of the details of investigation was relevant.

Here Mr. T. T. Maxmudar appeared on behalf of witness Motilal Hirabhai and urged that this Tribunal had no jurisdiction to cancel the bail and keep the witness in remand. Mr. Coyaji contended that originally witness' name was on Government notification as an accused in this case. He said the court had ample jurisdiction to keep him in custody. The Court therefore ordered to keep him in custody till the present trial is over, and declared that his trial would be taken up next. Witness, further examined, deposed that he had not fasted for three days on account of the sin committed in the derailment.

NEXT WITNESS.

Purshottam Ishwar Mani Patidar was the next witness taken up by the prosecution for examination. He deposed that he was the manager of a dramatic company called "Deshi Natak Samaj". He said that as there was a lecture at the Native General Library, he, in the company of one Ishwarbhai Amansal, accused No. 3, went to attend that meeting. He knew Ishwarbhai for 5 years. First of all he and Ishwarbhai went to one Bapalal Manekla's whence they all three left for the meeting. On the way they came to know that the meeting at the Library dispersed and that there was going to be another meeting outside the Ahmedabadi gate. They all returned home. As Ishwarbhai had asked to call him, while he went to the meeting outside Ahmedabadi gate, he called upon him at 8-30 p.m. and they reached there at 9 p.m. In that meeting 8,000 people might have gathered there. At the meeting he had to change from place to place because he could not hear properly as the lecturer was at a distance and there were much noise. He then chanced to go to a spot where there was a group of 15 men who were talking about a special train which was to arrive at Nadiad that night. Chhotalal Rajeshwar said that it would be better if the special train bound for Ahmedabad were detained, as many innocent lives there would be saved thereby. Some one said "let us go." He and about 15 others then left. Accused No. 14, accused No. 3 Chhotalal Rajeshwar, Chhotalal Gamadia were amongst them.

Accused No. 5, approver on being asked to identify those whom, he saw in the group, identified accused Nos. 3 and 5 and said that Chhotalal Rajeshwar and Kabhai were not there. He then went home. The group he referred to was standing near Sambi Chakla and he could not say what they were talking about. He then went to the station to see one actor of his company off, where he happened to meet one Bhalabhai, accused No. 11, and Ishwarbhai, accused No. 3. He learnt there that a special train was to arrive at 12-20 that night. He could not say who informed him about the special train. While returning from the station, he saw Chhotalal Gamadia, Chhotalal Rajeshwar and one curly headed man near the well, where they were talking about derailing. Witness told them that their idea was not good and the consequences would be serious. Saying this he returned home. Next morning that curly headed man was boasting of the removal of rails and the consequent stopping of the train. He identified Maman Lallu, accused No. 7, as the curly headed man.

"DRANK SOMETIMES TOGETHER."

Witness cross-examined by the defence counsel Mr. V. J. Patel, said that he and Chhotalal Rajeshwar drank sometimes together. He further deposed that Kabhai and he spent the previous night with Janubhai Fougdar who exhorted them to adhere to their statements before the police as well as the district magistrate If they failed to do so, their fate would be the same as that of Moti Hira.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dawar, counsel for accused Nos. 11, 12 and 14, witness deposed that he knew Chhotalal Rajeshwar for two or three years. Chhotalal was a man who tells falsehood. Nobody gave Chhotalal a wife because he lives with a prostitute named Shanti. Witness said that he had heard that Chhotalal lived upon the earnings of this vile woman and had engaged a house for her to ply her trade. In Nadiad, nobody took him at his words. He was hard up for money everyday. His father Rajeshwar might be earning Rs. 2 only a day and was on friendly relations with the police, Chhotalal had

(Continued in Column 5.)

CREWE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

MR. BHUPENDRANATH BASU'S NOTE

The following is the note by Mr. B. N. Basu on the report of the Committee on the Home Administration of Indian affairs.

I agree with the principle laid down in the Majority Report, para. 13, that when the Government of India is in agreement with the Legislative Assembly, their joint decision should ordinarily prevail, and with the recommendations contained in paras. 14, 15 and 16 of the Report to give effect to that principle.

2. As regards the basis adopted in para. 17 of the Report on the subject of delegation, namely, that the principle of previous consultation should be substituted in all cases where previous sanction is required, I do not think it will carry us far. I think it would have been preferable if the Report had gone further and specified the directions in which this principle could be put into operation at the outset. My own view is that in all important matters the Government of India will, before deciding to act in agreement with the Legislative Assembly, take the sanction of the Secretary of State and previous consultation will in practice come to mean previous sanction.

3. The situation, however, has its possibilities. A convention would soon grow up as to which class of subjects should be sent to the Secretary of State for previous advice or sanction, and which for information only. Sir James Brunyate, in the valuable and thoughtful statement appended to the Report, has propounded a scheme, which if I understand him rightly, anticipates the growth of this convention by attempting to indicate this class of cases. The two methods are to my mind, having regard to the relations between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, the same in essence. If, therefore, the scheme of Sir James Brunyate for regulating the future relations between the Secretary of State and the Government of India is acceptable as being more definite and a more cautious method of progress, I should be prepared to accept it, as, in my view, the checks it suggests in Group A would soon establish themselves in practice. It has the great merit of suggesting a basis on which future action may be taken in the Government of India itself. Sir James Brunyate rightly says that his enumeration of the subjects under Group B is not exhaustive. I therefore do not offer any criticism on it, except to point out that presumably it is his intention to include education and sanitation in Group B so far as they are not finally provincialised.

4. Special difficulties prevented us from going into the question of the relationship between the Secretary of State and the various local governments, particularly as to whether and how far this relationship should be direct or through the Government of India. I am aware that there is a considerable body of opinion in the provinces in India that this relationship should be direct. I am not inclined to go beyond the limited area of such direct relationship that now exists in regard to the Presidency Governments. I am of opinion that the intervention of the Secretary of State whenever it, may still be required in provincial matters, should be through the Government of India: this method of procedure will ensure co-ordination and uniformity of treatment, and will facilitate a quicker adjustment of disputed matters, as a settlement may be arrived at on the spot more speedily. I am aware that provincial autonomy in certain spheres of government is not only desirable but necessary, and at one time, owing to provincial finances being left entirely at the mercy of the Central Government, this cry became insistent in India. The position, however, will now greatly change and provinces will henceforth be able to develop their resources without the fear of these resources being commandeered by the Central Government. In this connection I may be permitted to raise a note of warning to my own countrymen. We have to bear in mind that some of the most important matters of administration, such as the Army, foreign relations, etc., which bring together governments of a federal type, will, for a considerable time yet, remain in the hands exclusively of the official Government, and will not be available as a cement to bind the different provinces of India into one organic whole. In the meantime, if we give up the present constant association of the provinces with the Central Government, the growing common life of India may again break into pieces and we may lapse back into an India of diverse and mutually hostile states, unable when the time comes, owing to lack of experience in associated work, to take charge of our corporate responsibilities.

THE FORMULA.

5. Apart, however, from the question of co-ordination and association, to which I attach great importance, the creation of a dualised form of government in the provinces, partly official and partly popular, will to a great extent reduce the area of interference of the Secretary of State in the provinces. I should like briefly to indicate the formula that I should propose:—

(a) In central subjects, the provincial government must take the previous sanction of the Government of India.

(b) In reserved subjects, in matters where it desires to adopt the certificate procedure, it must also do the same.

(c) In reserved subjects, where it is willing to abide by the decision of the Legislative Council, it need only *ex post facto* inform the Government of India.

(d) In transferred subjects its duties will be as in (c).

(e) In all subjects where the Local Government desires to overrule the Ministers or the Legislative Council, it should take the previous sanction of the Secretary of State.

Consequently it is only in regard to (b) and (e) that the intervention of the Secretary of State will be required.

I am in general agreement with Sir James Brunyate's proposals so far as they apply to reserved subjects, subject to the qualification that the Government should not be empowered to adopt the certificate procedure save with the express authorisation of the Secretary of State; and in regard to transferred subjects, I am of opinion that while information as to important action taken therein will naturally be regularly supplied to the Government of India and the Secretary of State from time to time (see paras. 25 and 26 of the statement) it should be distinctly laid down that this should be essentially for information only and that the Government of India and the Secretary of State should refrain from using such information as the basis for anything which could be interpreted as interference with the decisions taken.

6. Moreover, as regards expenditure, whether in the Government of India or in reserved subjects in the provincial governments, I should not recommend any considerable relaxation of delegation except on one condition, that details of all enhancement over the previous year's Budget are shown in the annual statements to be presented to the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council. In regard to transferred subjects in the provinces, it will be a matter of devolution and there should be no reference to the Secretary of State, except when the Local Government seeks to interfere.

7. If the question of provincial governments was a matter into which we could go, apart from their relations with the Secretary of State, I should wholly support the recommendations contained in paras. 24 and 26 of the very elaborate and instructive note of Professor Keith, except that in clause 4 of para. 26 I should state the formula as regards the withholding of assent to Bills of Local Governments in the terms set out in para. 15 of the Report, namely, that such assent should be withheld "only in cases in which the Secretary of State feels that his responsibility to Parliament for the peace, order and good government (of the provinces or of any other part) of India of paramount considerations of Imperial policy require him to secure reconsideration of the matter at issue by the Legislative Council." The form suggested by Professor Keith may expose a province in India to influences of special vested interests in any part of the Empire, which is not desirable.

8. As regards the abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State, I agree with the Majority Report though not quite for the same reasons. My reasons are, firstly, that the abolition of the Council will naturally result in the Secretary of State leaving things more and more to the Government of India, and interfering only in matters of Imperial concern; and, secondly, it will thus throw a much greater responsibility on the Government of India, which in its own interests will have to share it with the representatives of the people, apart from any question of statutory obligation. We shall thus bring about greater co-operation and responsible association between the Government and the people, and greater reliance upon their conjoint action, and pave the way to the attainment of self-government in India without much dislocation of machinery.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

9. But the creation of a statutory Advisory Committee may deflect the course of events. It will retain the demerits of the present system, and will lose some, if not most, of its merits. Having expert Indian advice at his elbow, the Secretary of State will be inclined to take a much larger share than he would otherwise have done in the financial, administrative and legislative functions of the Government of India, much to the same extent as he does now, except in regard to matters to be excluded by delegation convention or Statute; therefore the freedom of the Government of India will not be secured; its official or bureaucratic character, that is to say, its final reliance upon official authority at Whitehall, will still continue unimpaired; and the process of evolution which the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme so greatly lays stress on, namely, its increasing association with and reliance on the representativs of the people, will be seriously checked.

10. Moreover it will not establish "the undivided responsibility to Parliament of the Secretary of State" on which the Majority Report to a great extent relies for its recommendation on this head. For, if the Secretary of State was at all protected from Parliament by reason of his having an expert Council, whose authority he could under the Statute in some cases ignore and in most cases over-rule, he may as easily seek protection behind his Advisory Committee, which, if constituted on the lines recommended in the Report, will be composed mainly of expert officers, whose opinions, for purposes of protection from outside, would have much the same weight as of the existing Council.

11. Then again the Advisory Committee, not being associated with the Secretary of State in the orders he will issue, is bound to lose its sense of collective responsibility; the spirit of co-option and mutual accommodation which this sense of collective responsibility induces will be weakened, and many disappear, and the Secretary of State may be thus forced to rely more on the advice of individual members than on the joint advice of the Committee.

12. The position of the Indian members who will be taken on a modified system of election will also be difficult. There being no corporate responsibility, their opportunities of influencing the opinion of their official colleagues will be less than at present. The Secretary of State will be under no obligation to seek the advice of his Advisory Committee, and naturally, it cannot be expected that he will seek the advice of his non-official—and, in the official view—inexpert, Indian members to the same extent as that of his official expert advisers. This may create a very undesirable situation. I have no doubt that a Secretary of State will always try to avoid any appearance of indifference or slight, but the situation is not without its possibilities of misunderstanding and friction.

13. I am therefore opposed to an Advisory Committee with no responsibility and no statutory functions. If it should be decided that for some time at least a Council or an Advisory Committee is necessary, I should prefer a Secretary of State in Council and to make it easy for the Council to disappear when the time comes, without having to wait for a Parliamentary Statute, I should accept the recommendation of Professor Keith, that the King in Council, whenever he is so advised, may make an orddr transferring the functions of the Secretary of State in Council to the Secretary of State and abolishing the Council. Nor do I see much objection to accept as an alternative the suggestion of Sir James Brunyate, that the Council should at the end of the first period of 10 years cease to exist unless the Parliamentary Commission reports in favour of its continuance.

FUNCTIONS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

14. If the final Parliamentary decision now be in favour of an Advisory Committee distinct from the Secretary of State, the Committee should have statutory powers, so that the difficulties I have suggested as likely to arise may be avoided; and so long as the revenues of India are by Statute vested in the Secretary of State and can be dealt with by him irrespective either of the Government of India or of any popular control in India, I would not abolish the veto of the Council; the veto has, it is true, never been exercised, but its existence must have a restraining influence and must stengthen the position of the Secretary of State as against the Cabinet. The abolition of the veto may creat unnecessary suspicion in India, as an attempt to remove the last obstacle to the inroad of the British Treasury on Indian revenues, especialy in view of the fact that the non-official Indian element in the body which would advise the Secretary of State is about to be strengthened.

COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCIL OR ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

15. The Report recommends that not less than one-third of the body should be Indian public men selected from a panel, and leaves it open to the Secretary of State to appoint other Indians representing special interests or possessing administrative experience. In my opinion, having regard to the altered circumstances, the necessity of restraining the officials when they may be tempted to overstep the limits of the spheres, of stimulating, advising, and guiding the popular governments, of harmanising the relationship between the official and non-official Provincial Governments and between the Government of India and its Legislative Assembly, the authority which will have the final decision cannot be safely constituted with less than half its members as Indians. I would, therefore, recommend that half of the number should be Indians, and I am prepared to concede, though this is neither desirable nor essential, for I am sure Indian electorates will elect men possessed of the requisite qualifications, that not less than two-thirds of this number should be selected as recommended in the Majority Report, the rest being nominated by the Secretary of State. As regards the other half, it must be evident from the nature of the duties that the Council or Advisory Committee will have to discharge, that it should not consist wholly of officials. The official experience will be primarily and efficiently represented in the despatches that will come from the Government of India, and also in the permanent departments of the India Office; this experience, while essential in matters of ordinary administration in which the Secretary of State will interfere less and less, is not of the same value when he has got to deal with important matters of policy or constitutional usuage involving decisions of critical questions between the official governments and the popular elements. Under these conditions it is not only not desirable, but may even be embarrassing to have a preponderatingly official element in the Council of the Secretary of State. What is wanted is not a reduplication of the Indian official point of view, but a broadened outlook from the Indian and British points of view. The Indian point will be secured by the increased representation of the non-official Indian element. The British point of view can only be secured by the introduction into the Council of a new element, namely, Englishmen taken from the public life of England. I would therefore recommend that room should be provided for such association by laying down that not more than one-third of the members should be officials who had held office in India, the rest being men of British experience nominated by the Secretary of State. To my mind a Council so constituted will be an ideal flywheel for the new machinery we are setting up. If we revert to the old constitution of an overwhelming official preponderance in the body which will advise the Secretary of State we shall be courting grave risk. I see no sufficient reason why the members of the Council of the Secretary of State should be, as now, excluded from sitting in Parliament. There would be obvious advantages if they were allowed to do so, especially if they become a merely advisory body.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

16. This is a feature of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report which has met with universal and unqualified approval in India. The Majority Report has raised an objection to it which it considers fundamental, namely, that an increasing interest taken by Parliament in Indian affairs might encourage a tendency to interfere, and might militate against the object of the Reforms, which is gradually to transfer control to the Legislatures in India. We have to bear in mind, however, that this object, specially in the Central Government, is remotely in prospect, and we shall have a long way to travel before reaching it. In the meantime, all the more vital concerns of Government will remain vested in an official executive. This executive will have a very difficult part to play. It is casting no slur upon it to say that say that it is not properly trained or constituted for its new *role*. Hitherto, it has held all the threads of administration in its hands; it has been alike the source of power and the instrument of its effective use in all directions. Henceforth, while it will still exercise the paramount functions of government, and consequently retain its position of unchallenged supremacy in what are justly regarded as the attributes of power, namely, the enforcement of law and order, it will have in other branches of administration to take a subordinate place as executant of the will of the people whom it is controlling and governing in a different sphere. The Civil Service has shown great adaptability in the past, and I hope its fabric will respond to the new conditions in a spirit of loyal co-operation. But the whole situation requires careful supervision and guidance, not alone by the Secretary of State, but by Parliament itself. Parliament is now deliberately transferring some of its powers to the Indian legislatures, and has reserved to itself the determination of the future stages of further transference until India has secured self-government within the Empire. Therefore, until that goal is reached, India would not only not fear any tendency in Parliament towards taking an increasing interest in her affairs, but would urgently want it, and would welcome any means to secure it. We cannot at the present moment give Parliamentary representation to India, though India which is still governed by Parliament, stands on a different footing in this respect from the Dominions: and therefore the only way to secure in Parliament some knowledge of and interest in Indian affairs is by means of a Parliamentary Committee, which will be annually constituted with importation of fresh blood, and will thus in the course of a few years give the House of Commons a fairly large number of members with some acquaintance with Indian affairs. Even if this Committee, like the Committee of Public Accounts, deals with the preceding year, it will be able by its annual reports to place before Parliament a *résumé* of some of the most important aspects of administration in India, in a form essentially different from the present official reports on the moral and material progress in India. The British public will have the inestimable advantage of having a picture of India in outline, presented by an independent body of men who are dissociated from both the official and non-official elements in India and are the chosen representatives of the British people, and the Indian public will have access to an authority which it will regard more or less as impartial.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

17. As regards interchange of the superior staff between England and India, I do not appreciate any very great difficulties. The higher officials in the India Office may and should from time to time be sent out to India to serve or assist in the Secretariat, and their place taken here by Indian officials, who should be of Indian descent, if available. I would not claim any special privilege for the Indian; but it is only fair that when the Indian is equally qualified, he should have preference, not because he is an Indian, but because the British element will, in the very nature of things, be preponderatingly represented in the India Office staff. This will be a matter of arrangement which will grow into a system and so arranged as not to affect the prospects of the home officials. As regards Indians being allowed to take a responsible part in the higher control of the Office, I think it should be definitely laid down that there should always be an additional Indian permanent Under-Secretary of State. Ordinarily he should not be an Indian official. With an Indian non-official member in all the Provincial Executive Councils, and probably more than one minister in all the provinces, with also not less than two members in the Executive Council of the Government of India, it will be easy to combine non-official training with administrative knowledge in a non-official Indian selected for the post.

18. I cordially acknowledge the courtesy and consideration shown to me by my colleagues in the course of our discussions.

B. N. BASU.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFLUENZA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The announcement through your columns of the approaching epidemic of influenza should keep all persons wide awake and prepared against the impending calamity. A free discussion of suggestions already put forth might bring to light some tangible and easy cure to combat the epidemic or minimise its virulence. The suggestion put forth by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India to sniff salina water up one's nostrils may be of some benefit at its onset and in very mild cases, but the suggestion as to its general applicability and in severer forms of influenza is entirely useless and impracticable. A specialist in ear, throat and nose suggests nasal douches and antiseptic gargles with solutions of iodine and carbolic acid. Such suggestions are only within the reach of educated and intelligent classes, whereas the fell disease causes heaviest mortality amongst the lower and illiterate masses. An attack of influenza does not kill its victim. The complications which set in are most deadly. Lungs are the nearest approach to throat and nose and persons attacked generally succumb to pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia. Pneumonia, therefore, takes the heaviest toll of life. A practical and practicable line of treatment, therefore, should abate the heavy mortality. An attack of influenza is generally accompanied by a rise of temperature in an individual and the fever is proportionate to the severity of the attack. Aspirin no doubt lowers the temperature, but only whilst its effects are letting and the cost of this drug is prohibitive to the poor classes. My experience has taught me to instruct all who are in the grip of this disease, to totally abstain from taking baths hot or cold inside one's house or out in the open. The initial running from one's nose, watering of eyes or irritation or smarting in one's throat accompanied by severe headaches during an epidemic, is the signal for complete abstinence from bathing in any form. The procedure will retard, minimise or prevent the complication of pneumonia which actually kills. Quinine in small doses, relief from constipation, cheap antiseptic throat gargles of permanganate or formalin, plenty of fresh air and rest should make up useful instructions in vernacular and should be freely distributed by the authorities concerned when influenza breaks out in an epidemic form.—Yours, etc.

KERSHAW D. KHAMBATTA, D.P.H.

Poona, July 22.

DISTRESS IN SYLHET.

APPEAL OF HELF.

The following appeal has been issued by the President of the Sri Ramkrishna Seva Samiti, Sylhet:—

We have already informed the public of the distress of the people of Sylhet due to an abnormal rise in the price of rice. Since the beginning of July we have started a relief centre at Sadhuhati under Maulvibazar Sub-division. The number of recipients of our doles in the centre is daily increasing. From July 7 to July 14 the average number of recipients was 134 a day. Since then the average number of recipients has reached 230 a day, but the number will be doubled as the area of the centre is to be extended shortly. Up till July 21, the Samiti has spent Rs. 160. As the Ashu crop is likely to be delayed owing to drought in the beginning of the year, the Samiti will have to maintain the centre for about two months more. In response to our appeal the generous public has contributed to our Relief Fund Rs. 216 10 annas, which amount is not even adequate to maintain the centre for longer than a week.

So we appeal to the generous public to extend their charity for the relief of the distressed people.

Any help in cash or kind will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Babu Nabani Kumar Gupta, B.A., Secretary, Ramkrishna Seva Samiti, Sylhet.

A TIMELY OPPORTUNITY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It will be good news to the Parsis of India to hear that the late Mr. Ardeshar Patel has donated Rs. 15 lakhs for a philanthropic purpose for the benefit of the Parsis, for the spread of education, both amongst boys and girls. May I therefore appeal to the trustees of the funds of the late Mr. Ardeshar Patel and also other trustees of *Parsi charitable* funds, to endeavour to achieve the two noble objects of selfishness and selflessness at one and the same time, by starting Co-operative Educational and Tenant Ownership Housing Societies for the benefit of the poor Parsis. The working system of Co-operative Philanthropic Societies is quite different from that of the system of Co-operative Credit Societies. And with a view to spread that sound knowledge of co-operative philanthropy amongst different classes of people, I have been working for the last 13½ years (*ever since February*, 1906), even without caring for my own prospects in life, for the very realisation of the fact, that there is no other happiness in this world of life than the realisation, that we are living in this mortal world for the welfare of our own family—our own community and our own countrymen. This noble object in view can only be fulfilled by co-operative philanthropic system and not on the principle of worldly philanthropy. By mean of co-operative philanthropic system, even the poorest man on the face of the earth can hope to play wonders on the strength of his Integrity-Patriotism and Sincerity. And in short, my hopes of success are centred in the Parsis of India, as they are the pioneers of Indian progress and as such, they are in a right position to realise the advantages to be derived by starting the Co-operative Educational and Tenant Ownership Housing Societies; Co-operative Stores and Students' Book Depot Societies and the Employees' Co-operative Relief Societies, on co-operative philanthropic system. By starting an educational society for granting co-operative scholarships to a large number of poor students, the middle class of Parsi tenants can start, Tenant Ownership Housing Societies, by getting loans at a cheaper rate of interest from the Educational Society, mortgaging the buildings to the Educational Society, until the principal, and interest is paid off, from the monthly collection of rent paid. Monthly scholarships can be granted to the poor Parsi students—as loan scholarships, in order to repay, when these co-operative scholars are in a position to support themselves after passing their examinations or after their being employed. So also, the starting of Domestic Co-operative Stores and Students' Book Depot Societies will enable the poor class of grown-up men and women to work as clerks, salesmen and cashiers in their own communal concerns, rather than be always at the mercy of their community people in getting charitable help from them which is indirectly encouraging pauperism and poverty, as none can hope to live happily at the expense of others. So also, the Students' Co-operative Book Depot Societies will give students a practicable training in mastering the A.B.C. of Ideal Self-Government, without blowing trumpets in the air like the buglers of Indian Home Rule in one day, since the desire to deserve first will naturally enable them to deserve the desired object in view on the system of "Self-Reliance."

In conclusion, by starting the Parsis' Co-operative Relief Societies for different classes, from low-paid Parsi employees to middle classes, hundreds of people will be relieved of their miserable lot in life which is the outcome of that pinch of adversity, the stroke of which, the self-respecting members of the community are bearing with wonderful patience. May I therefore appeal to all the Parsis to kindly patronise this pioneer movement.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYEN RAO KULKERNY.

Subadar Sao Tong T. D. M. of the Bhang Battalion, Burmese Military Police, has been appointed Honorary A.-D.-C., to the Lieutenant-Governor. He belongs to the Kachin tribe.

At a meeting of the Central Labour Advisory Board Madras, on Friday, at Gokhale Hall, the Zamindar of Kumaramangalam presiding, resolutions calling upon employers in Madras to adopt such modifications in the scale of wages as will compensate for the unprecedented rise in prices, urging that public attention should be directed towards the existing labour conditions with a view to their improvement, etc., were passed.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD AT BELGAUM.

OPENING OF SOCIAL CLUB.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, in the course of his speech at the opening of the Belgaum Social Club, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Both Lady Lloyd and myself think ourselves very fortunate that we have just arrived in Belgaum in time to undertake this pleasing ceremony and to declare this club open. I think that this town of Belgaum is more fortunate than many I visited—it certainly has become very rich in clubs. I was taken round this morning to see the Soldiers' Club which is going to be one of the best in the Presidency and you are one of the few places in this Presidency that have followed the splendid lead which his Excellency Lord Willingdon gave in Bombay in promoting the Sports Club there for the special purpose of providing a centre point or rallying ground where people of all castes and creeds, Indians and Europeans, could meet on social terms, become better acquainted with each other and work together in all activities for the good of India. You have followed that example—you have yourselves followed that example and I am quite certain that this Club, if you carry it on the lines which I have just heard announced, will be a great and unqualified success. Myself I think that it is much more likely that before my term is up in this Presidency you will probably ask me to come again and open a very much larger wing to accommodate the numerous members of the Club.

BEST COLLECTING MEDIA.

I have noticed with some interest also that you have taken great care to include ladies in your list of members; that is not only a very proper precaution, but if I may give you a hint here it is that when you are short of money, as clubs sometimes are, you will find in the ladies the very best collecting media that you can possibly have and I suggest that the more lady members you can get and the more you can persuade them to exercise their gifts in this direction, the greater will be your financial resources. I would here like to say one word of warm congratulation to Rao Bahadur Parulekar, the Executive Engineer, for the great energy and skill with which he has completed this building in, I believe, an almost record space of time. I have not yet inspected the club as I hope to do in a few moments, but I understand that his labours have been great and his success remarkable, and so I offer to him my best congratulations. I cordially share your hope that the leading chiefs in the country round will take a warm interest in this club. It is a club, as I have just said, which is going to include both Europeans and Indians, both chiefs and people of smaller means and I hope that they will give a real lead to this club, become members of it and give it every support they can. I am perfectly certain, ladies and gentlemen, that the more we have of these clubs where we can meet informally, where officials can meet those who are non-officials, the better the relations will be of one with the other. "To understand each other is to overcome everything" as the old proverb says, and many of the differences of opinion that arise are largely due to misunderstandings one with the other. There is no better corrective for that than ordinary social intercourse which a club provides, and I hope that other places in this Presidency will follow the example of Bombay, and now of Belgaum, and will make great progress and strides in this direction. I have said that I hope that chiefs will join and give their support. I hope also that all the leading officials, both European and Indian, will also give it their support, and if this is done I am confident, as I said before, that I shall be opening an enlarged wing before very long. Ladies and gentlemen, Lady Lloyd has asked me to express to you the great satisfaction she herself feels at being able to be here too with me and to take part in the ceremony to-day, and she asks me to give you her good wishes for the success of this club and with me to wish it long life and prosperity.

SWADESHI VOW.

FURTHER SIGNATORIES.

The following are further signatories to the Swadeshi Vow:—

Messrs. Shivjee Deojee, Fatia Tayabjee, Laxumidas Parshottam, Ramchandra Annajee Faltane, Mrs. Sharadagauri Purnanand Bhatt, Messrs. Jeshanghbhai Hemabhai, Shah Damodar Chakkubhai, Shah Laxumidas Mawjee, Shah Girdherlal Chottalal, Padamshi Bhanjee, Shiwjee Lagha, Bai Mithabai Khetsey, Sudhahar Shivjee Shaha, Shaha Kuvarjee Deoshee, Bai Khetbai Kalyanjee, Messrs. V. J. Parikh, Khushal Gordhandas Desai, Thakersey Damodar, Mrs. Lilivati Vithalbhai Desai, Mrs. Shivgangabai Pranjivan, Mrs. Mahalaxumi Chottalal Bhatt, Mrs. Velabai Vithaldas Jerajani, Mrs. Kamu Haridas, Messrs. Shah Dalsukhbhai Mahijiwan, Shah Dipchand Jiwan, Laxumidas Mangaldas, Gokaldas Vasanjee, Gangaram Mahadeo, Mrs. Narmada Gokaldas, Mrs. Kesarbai Muljee Parikh, Mr. Vajendra Chhabilananda Pandia, Mrs. Moghibai Damodar, Mrs. Kamubai Bhimjee, Messrs. Shah Mohanlal Rowjee Gasalia, Naranjee Shamjee, Shah Maganlal Mohanjee Kanakia, Joshi Maganlal Harishanker, Mrs. Sulakshanabai Shivjee, Mr. Shah Khimjee Khiashi, Bai Purbai Korshinha, Bai Premabai K. Dossa, Bai Devakabai Anandjee, Bai Lilabai Vasaya, Mrs. Mangalagauri Nagindas, Mr. Joshi Amrat Chunilal and Mrs. Taragauri Khushildas.

A Government order has been issued approving the proposal to start an industrial laboratory at Coonoor and sanctioning for one year the staff for the laboratory viz. one chemical assistance on pay not exceeding Rs. 150 per mensem, one laboratory attendance, one clerk and two lascars.

INDIAN DEPUTATIONS IN ENGLAND.

THE CONGRESS MANDATE.

The London correspondent of the "Hindu" writing on June 26, says:—

The National Liberal Club has been the scene of two important gatherings within the last few days in connection with the present Indian situation. There was a fraternal meeting on Saturday between the London Indian Association and the Britain and India Association, at which the delegates of the National Congress were present and took part. This was followed on Tuesday by a conference of London Liberals in the same room, when the moderate delegates got their first opportunity of making a statement of their views.

With the latter meeting I will deal later on. The earlier function was more of a social gathering so that the speeches were necessarily short and incomplete, but there were evidences of some difference of opinion between the members of the delegation as to the binding nature of the mandate which they have received from the Congress. Nationalists in India will hear with some concern that it is Mr. Tilak who has shown signs of weakening in his demand for the acceptance of the Scheme of Reforms laid down by the Congress and the League. That, at least, is the interpretation which has been placed upon his speech by some of his own followers.

I could not be present at the meeting myself, so I write with reserve and without any desire to magnify such small differences as may have been disclosed. My business is to narrate as fairly as I can whatever happens of interest to India and not to put too much of my own gloss upon passing events.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Tilak appears to have stated that he would be willing, in certain circumstances, to refer the mandate back to India for reconsideration, with a view (I suppose) to securing more liberty of action at a later stage. He is probably impressed with the weight of opinion which emanates from pro-Indian quarters in this country in favour of accepting the Montagu Bill as at least a basis upon which to build the new Indian Constitution. This feeling was bound to find expression amongst members of the Britain and India Association who are mainly Theosophists and therefore susceptible to the special influence of Mrs. Besant. And I must add that this attitude finds considerable endorsement in the Labour Party which, as a matter of fact, never has been a pronounced nationalist body. The ideal of organized Labour is rather Internationalism.

THE ALTERNATIVES.

Mr. Tilak had the unusual experience on Saturday of finding his own colleagues dissenting from his views. They hold, quite consistently, that the instructions of the Congress cannot be disregarded and that it would be a fatal waste of time to endeavour to get those instructions amended. They are bound by their orders to insist upon the demands contained in the resolutions passed at Delhi last December. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Secretary of the Deputation (who, by the way, writes from the office of the British Committee) summarises these demands in a letter to the "Times." In his words, they involve "modifications in the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, extending full responsible government to the Provinces, a substantial measure of responsible Government in the Government of India, fiscal autonomy, abolition of the India Council, and a statutory guarantee of full responsible Government of India within 15 years."

Now what is Mr. Tilak's position in regard to this? As I understand him he means to press with all his might for these reforms when the Bill is in Committee. If, however, the efforts of the Congress deputation are in vain, he thinks that some liberty of action should be left to them in getting the reforms made as substantial as possible without accepting them as a full settlement of the Indian demand. Other members of the deputation, as far as I can make out, would rather pack up their bags and go home than discuss any other alternative. They are not plenipotentiaries, and have no desire to be. They are prepared to carry out their instructions to the logical end. The loss of the Bill would be nothing to them. From their point of view that would not be such a calamity as would be involved in a compromise of principle. One cannot but admire their downright consistency, but there are very few people in this country who will say that it is practical politics.

It remains to be seen whether the differences of opinion which have developed can be composed. The Congress Deputation are in a very difficult situation, and their Parliamentary activities will speedily come to an end if their instructions admit of only a rigid interpretation.

MODERATE-CUM-LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

The Moderate delegates are already reaping the advantage of their freedom. They come avowedly as negotiators, and as they include several men who are already known to some extent in this country as leaders of progressive though in India they are assured of a friendly hearing in the most influential quarters. The reputation of Surendranath Banerjea is a long standing amongst Englishmen. You can imagine the effect of his oratory upon popular audiences in this country. We had a foretaste of it on Tuesday night.

In one respect the Liberal Conference at which he spoke was a fiasco. Not one of the announced speakers turned up. Mr. Montagu and Lord Sinha were detained in Paris. The absence of the Aga Khan was left unexplained. Mr. H. E. A. Cotton was in the chair. Mr. Charles Roberts was called in at the last moment to deputise for the Secretary of State, and he was supported by the three Indian members of the India Council and all the Moderate delegates now in this country.

It could scarcely be called a conference, as there was no time even for questions from the audience. Mr. Roberts took 40 minutes to explain the provisions of the Bill, and Mr. Banerjea's oration was of equal length, although, as Mr. Srinivasa Sastri slyly reminded him, the speakers (other than Mr. Roberts) were supposed to be limited to five minutes each.

MR. MONTAGU ON BRITISH-INDIAN COMRADESHIP.

Mr. Montagu sent an expression of his views to the meeting, but added nothing of practical importance to his recent speeches in Parliament. The substance of it was published in the "Times," on the following morning, but the paper contains not a single word of the speeches or even the names of the speakers. For some reason or another the conference was regarded as private, perhaps with the object of excluding criticisms of the Bill which might have been more emphatic than those to which we listened. I think the London Liberal Federation might very well arrange another conference for the purpose of hearing the views of the Congress Delegation.

In his letter Mr. Montagu said that it would not be enough if, in opening the way to the responsibilities of self-Government, we contented ourselves with introducing constitutional changes and leaving India to work them as best she could. Even more essential were the spirit of good will and comradeship, the interplay of ideas, and the encouragement of common interests. He was convinced that if the proposals now before Parliament became law we would look forward to a prospect in which fears would be dissipated, doubts and misgivings overcome, and confidence in a steady movement of progress assured.

MR. BANNERJEA ON THE BILL.

Mr. Charles Roberts having done his best to explain and justify the Bill from a Liberal standpoint, the Chairman asked the audience to prepare for a "treat" from the orator of Bengal. As I have said, Mr. Banerjea thrilled us with his eloquence for the space of 40 minutes and, as usual, he seemed to dominate the proceedings. There were signs of impatience on the platform but it was not shared down below. You can guess the line he took. Beyond supporting the principle of the Bill in general terms he cannot be described as a warm advocate of its provisions. In fact, a goodly part of his speech was devoted to showing up the defects of the measure in terms which have frequently been employed in your own columns. He rather deprecated the term. "Moderate" as applied to himself and his friends. They preferred to be regarded, he said, as the centre group of the Nationalist Party. Who, then, are the Moderates?

Mr. Banerjea urged that in the Provinces most of the Departments (other than those of law and justice) might be made over to responsible Ministers. And why not introduce a measure of responsibility into the Central Government? He mentoned Income-Tax, Salt, and Public Works as subjects which might very well be transferred. He insisted that the bureaucracy had failed and the Government had too often stood in the way of progress. He thought the diarchy should be given a trial and repudiated the suggestion that the Bill would create a Brahmin oligarchy.

MR. SRINIVASA SASTRI'S COMMENTS.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri spoke more quietly but with equal effect. He also had more to say about the demerits than about the merits of the Bill. He explained the very complex and difficult functions which were to be imposed upon the Provincial Governors. He criticised the limitations which would be placed upon the executive powers of the Indian Ministers and objected strongly to the Grand Committee and certification arrangements proposed in the Bill. He thought the Council should elect its own speaker. The Governor should be a man who had already reached eminence as a Parliamentarian, and should certainly not be drawn to English Liberals to strengthen their hands in placing these and other important amendments before the Joint Committee.

Mr. N. M. Samarth and Sir Abbas Ali Baig also addressed the meeting. The latter took exception to several features of the Bill. He complained that the Indian Minister would, in effect, be responsible to an autocrat who could dismiss him at a moment's notice. That was a humiliating position as compared with that of an Executive Councillor who could not be removed. He further objected to the Bill because it left the autocratic absolution of the Government of India quite untouched.

MRS. BESANT AT THE LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The National Conference of the Labour Party is being held at Southport this week, when many questions of vital interest to British industry are to be discussed. The controversy between the advocates of Parliamentary agitation and strike action as a means of achieving political ends will also be raised in an acute form.

Under these circumstances, I am afraid there will not be much time for the consideration of Indian questions. For some reason—probably through the influence of Mr. George Lansbury—Mrs. Besant has been invited to lay the case of India before the Conference. The Congress delegates consider that at least one of their number should also have been given an opportunity of explaining India's demands, and Mr. Satyamurti has gone to Southport with that object in view.

THE BILL IN THE LORDS.

The following notice appears on the agenda of the House of Lords for next monday:—Government of India Bill—Commons message to be taken into consideration. The Lord President of the Council (E. Curzon of Kedleston) to move, that this House do concur in the Resolution communicated by the Commons. That it is expedient that the Government of India Bill be committed to a Joint Committee of Lords and Commons.

What we are impatient to know is, who will be the members of the said Committee. This is a matter of great moment to all the deputations which are now in this country, for they are agreed in this that it is of the utmost importance to get a sympathetic hearing from the body which will have so much to do in shaping the Bill in its final form.

Perhaps there will be an announcement on the subject to-day. Sir J. D. Rees has a question to the Secretary of State asking for the names of the Committee; but this information may be withheld until the Lords have signified their approval of the procedure proposed. There will certainly be a debate on the subject and it is just possible that the Lords may jib at the suggestion of a Joint Committee unless they are assured of what they will regard as satisfactory representation upon it.

MARTIAL LAW SENTENCES.

Your friends in this country are much concerned at the severity of some of the sentences passed upon those who have been found guilty of complicity in the recent disturbances in India.

For obvious reasons I cannot write as freely on this subject as I would like to do, nor would it be right on my part to make any comments on the merits of the cases referred to in the absence of fuller information. I will, however, venture to say in regard to some of those who have been imprisoned or interned that we shall refuse to believe in their guilt until clear evidence is produced to prove it.

I may tell you that influential representations have been made to those in authority on this side with a view to the mitigation of the penalties imposed in certain cases. I understand that orders have been, or are about to be issued to treat political prisoners as first class misdemeanants. They will thus be detained on the civil side and will be treated as civil prisoners. This means, of course, that they will not be obliged to work, and they may have their own food and clothing supplied to them. The privilege of reading books and newspapers will also be accorded to them, and in other ways the irksomeness of their detention will be relieved.

Many English sympathisers with Indian nationalism hold strong views as to the injustice of the treatment which some of your countrymen have received as a result of the deplorable happenings of recent months: but the most we can hope for under present circumstances is that immediately normal conditions are restored an amnesty will be announced affecting all cases except those in which actual violence, or incitement thereto, has been proved.

MOSLEM STUDENTS' APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I through the columns of your most esteemed and popular paper draw the attention of the gentlemen and especially the Mussalmans, who are always in the van of the activities pertaining to educational, social, religious and other activities?

The ramifications of the Vidya Parsarak Mandli and the Deccan Education Society, Poona, will recall to the Moslem gentry of the task which they owe to the students of their own community known for its poverty and lack of education. In these days of house-famines in a huge and populous city like Bombay, the students, and especially the Moslem students, are thrown mercilessly from door to door and lane to lane in search of quarters, healthy or unhealthy; but from every landlord they receive the heart-rendering and apathetic reply of no vacancy. Under these circumstances, Mr. Editor, you can well imagine the pangs and afflictions of homeless students, without a friend to sympathise with them, and without a quarter to rest at night. God alone knows how he manages to spend day and night and keeps his attendance and term at school or college.

Time and again we have drawn the attention of the Moslem gentry of Bombay and particularly the Anjuman-i-Islam, to this plight of Moslem students. Is this educational body alive to its duties towards the Moslem students? Did it ever keep on its agenda the question of expanding or dotting all over the city of Bombay a chain of hostels to keep pace with the growth of education among the Moslems? If this educational body is really sincere and devoted in its obligations towards the students of its own community, backward in education, and really feels for them, it should wake up and take up the question of either selecting suitable sites for the erection of more hostels or should temporarily hire a few buildings for the accommodation of the homeless and friendless students rambling about in the streets of Bombay in search of rooms.

The eyes of the students are centred towards the publication of the labours of the Committee appointed by the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, to enquire into the needs of the students and formulate a scheme to lessen the difficulties of the students. We are informed that the Committee has been at work for the last five months, but has, besides issuing an avalanche of drastic measures and introducing a few futile changes here and there, neither done anything substantial nor even drafted the bare skeleton of the report. It is strange that the Committee of the Anjuman has not placed its report before the public of Bombay, who are anxious to know its views and the actions it adopts in ameliorating the inconveniences and hardships of the students?

In conclusion, I hope that ere the report is out, some philanthropic society or gentlemen will hire a suitable building which will afford rest and accommodation to the forlorn and homeless students, whose number is legion.—Yours, etc.,

HAQUE-GO.

July 26.

LOSS OF WAR PUFFIN.

FINDINGS OF COURT OF ENQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 28.

The court of enquiry into the loss of "War Puffin" found that the ship was underpowered and that the windlass was unsatisfactory. The master having the whole sea in front of him displayed negligence in anchoring at such a spot within two miles of the shore. Proper precautions were not taken to prevent the cable running out. The master was to blame for not proceeding to sea, and even if he had been persuaded by the pilot to anchor he should not have stayed there all night. The pilot was entirely to blame for anchoring the vessel at the spot and ought to have advised the master not to anchor on it. The court's findings will be forwarded to the Local Government.

VIRAMGAM RIOTS CASE.

A PLEADER'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press Special Service).

AHMEDABAD, July 25.

The first Special Tribunal trying the Viramgam riots cases reassembled this morning and took up the defence evidence for accused Nos. 32, 33 and 34. In all 13 witnesses were examined, one of them being Mr. Manilal V. Kothari, a pleader of the local Bar, who is defending some of the accused in this case. Mr. Kothari deposed on behalf of the accused No. 34 that on the 23rd June last when the Commissioners of the Tribunal went to Viramgam to see the different scenes of offences, he also was there along with his brother pleader, Mr. Dolatram, who is defending accused No. 34 in this case. Dr. Sukhlal, a private medical practitioner at Viramgam, called him and Mr. Dolatram to his place and said, "Unfortunate Chunilal Surti, accused No. 34, is quite innocent and is going to be ruined. On the day of the riots he was with me in the Government dispensary treating the wounded." Thereupon, witness Mr. Kothari asked him to appear before the Tribunal as a defence witness. At first he was reluctant saying that he feared the police, but the witness told him that if what he said was true, it was his duty to go to the court as a witness. He then expressed his willingness and thereupon Mr. Dolatram said that he would cite him as a witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, Mr. Kothari said that Dr. Sukhlal was his friend for the last 7 or 8 years. He did not see him during the current week, in fact not at all after the occurrences at Viramgam. He was asked by the relatives of accused No. 34 to defend him, but his hands being full and the charge against the accused No. 34 being a serious one, he refused engagement. But after hearing Dr Sukhlal he was assured of the innocence of the accused and he filed his Vakalatnama on his behalf. Dr. Sukhlal was the next witness. He corroborated the statement of Mr. Kothari and said that on the day of the riots he took to the Government dispensary two wounded men who came for aid to his rispensary. He took No. 34 with him who remained in the dispensary till 6 p.m. Then evidence was led to show illicit connection between Fouzdar Motichandra and one Bai Jivi, a Sonar woman of Viramgam. Witness was a young lad, brother of accused No. 34, who deposed that he was often engaged in carrying messages between the Fouzdar and the said Jivi Bai. Being asked as to why he was unwilling to appear as a witness, he deposed that he was called by the Fouzdar at his office and asked not to appear as a defence witness. The case is proceeding.

WOMEN IN THE BHAGAVAD GITA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the statement by Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar in the course of his convocation address the other day at the Indian Women's University at Poona (vide your issue of 20th ultimo), regarding "Women being represented in the 'Bhagavadgita' as owing their birth to a previous sinfulness," and to the passage quoted from chapter X of that work (Gita) by Mr. S. Y. Dalvi in his letter published in your issue of the 1st instant, permit me to say with all due deference that there is a difference of opinion among scholars of Sanskrit regarding the meaning of verse 32, (Chapter IX of the Gita), to which, it appears, Dr. Bhandarkar referred. The learned doctor evidently had in mind the word "papayonayah" which occurs in that verse, and which literally means "of sinful births or wombs." There are also certain commentators (vide Tilak's 'Gita-rahasya' p. 717-45, 2nd Ed.) who take that word as an adjective qualifying not only "Striyah" (women), but also "Vaishya, and Shudra" in the next line of verse 32. 'This would mean that not only women, but even "Vaishyas and Shudras" owe according to the 'Gita', their birth to a previous sinfulness! But this interpretation hardly fits in either with the actual context or with the tolerant or sympathetic attitude shown by the ancient Aryans regarding occurrences which, according to our modern code of morality, would be regarded only as moral lapses. For, how would it be possible to conceive that sinfulness of birth could only be predicated, according to the Gita, of women or of only Vaishyas and Shudras, and that Brahmans and Kshatriyas could be held as absolutely free from the taint, when we remember, the circumstances attending the births of 'Satyakama Jababa' of the Upanishadic fame or of 'Vyas' and Vidur, two of the principal characters in the 'Mahabharata'? I, therefore, humbly suggest that the right view of the verse 32 (ch. 9) is that the author did 'not' mean therein to refer to the sinfulness of births of any men or women, but he meant only to say that the highest mode of salvation was open to all and sundry—men and women, Brahmans and Shudras, touchables and untouchables! And this view derives, I think, some support from a preceding verse 30 of the same chapter which distinctly says that "if even the worst sinner devotes himself solely to the service of God, he would be regarded as a 'Sadhu' (saint)." The fact is that the 'Bhagavadgita', we must remember, is dealing, in some of the preceding verses of Chapter IX, with other modes of salvation—for instance, offering of sacrifices according to Vedic texts—and that, rightly or wrongly women and even men beyond the pale of strict Brahmindom (or say the three highest castes called 'Dvija') were, according to the Brahman and Sutra literature, held as totally debarred from the privilege either of studying the Vedas or of performing sacrifices! And all, that Lord Krishna, according to verse 32 (Ch. IX 'Gita'), did, as might naturally be expected from the merciful Father of the Universe, was to sweep away all the distinctions based on either sex or birth, and declare that even the highest salvation is open to all—man and woman, high or low, prince and peasant. And the chief merit of the 'Bhagavadgita' is that the author could even in those ancient times take such a lofty standpoint and inculcate highest lessons regarding the ever-merciful nature of God and His special solicitude for the poor and the helpless!—Yours, etc.,

S. N. K.

Trombay, July 21.

EDITOR OF KATHIAWAR SAMACHAR.

RELEASED ON PEACE DAY.

(Associated Press.)

A Kathiawar correspondent states:—

Among the prisoners released by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote in celebration of th signing of the peace were two political-prisoners namely Harilal Bhatt and Bhaishankar Raval, editor and proprietor of the Kathiwar Samachar of Ahmedabad who were convicted recently.

AN ECHO OF MARTIAL LAW.

The "Independent" writes:—

Rather late in the day, but none the less usefully, we hope, we have secured a copy of Martial Law Notice No. 2, issued by the Area Officer, Lyallpur. It runs as follows:—

"Whereas it has come to my notice that certain inhabitants of the Lyallpur district are habitually exhibiting a lack of respect for Gazetted European or Civil and Military officers of His Majesty's Services, thereby failing to maintain the dignity of the Government, I hereby order that the inhabitants of the Lyallpur district shall accord to all such officers whenever met the salutation usually accorded to Indian Gentlemen of high social position in accordance with the customs of India. That is to say, persons riding on animals or on or in wheeled conveyances will alight, persons carrying open and raised umbrellas shall lower them, and all persons shall salute or "Salaam" with the hand.

(Sd.) C. G. HODGSON,
Lieut.-Colonel,
Area Officer, Lyallpur,
24th Ayril 1919."

The most delightful touch in the avove monstrous *ukase* of course, is the phrase—"In accordance with the customs of India". It would be interesting to know where Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Hodgson acquired his knowledge of Indian manners and customs, and his authority for the catalogue of salutations "usually accorded to Indian gentlemen of high social position." The invocation of "the customs of India" in support of so reprehensible an order can only be regarded as the most disgraceful camouflage. "Martial Law Notice No. 2" promulgated by the gallant Area Officer of Lyallpur district the maximum of humiliation and indignity under the pressure of military coercion and its precise utility may be inferred from that fact. It will be observed that no ons was exempted from the operation of the order; in other words, even "Indian gentlemen of high social position" who had the misfortune to be among the inhabitants of Lyallpur were expected and in fact called upon to perform the various antics which the worthy Administrator of Martial Law in the district had the effrontory to regard and describe as forms of "salutation" which were due to *them*, in accordance with the customs of India! Speaking with some knowledge of Indian sentiment, and the code of Indian etiquette,—which is far too subtle and highly evolved a science and an art to be easily understood by the average European even after a life-time spent in India—we would like to inform Colonel Hodgson (and others who share his abysmal ignorance of things Indian), that his order can only have had the effect of wounding those against whom it was directed far more deeply and irremediably than any bullets that he might have had in reserve for purposes of enforcing it. The order cannot fail to have touched Indian sentiment at its most sensitive, and anyone who knows India will realise that the memory of the humiliation thereby inflicted will not be effaced from the area concerned while the present generation survives. There are certain things that India neither forgets nor forgives in a hurry. The age-long memory of India is quite inured to merely military vicissitudes, such as are incidental to invasion or conquest or subjugation by force of arms. But the wounding of the national spirit and the outraging of nationals eminent in this country has been regarded as a political crime of the first magnitude alike by Moghul and British statesmen. Akbar and Jehangir, no less than Dalhousie and Lawrence realised the peril and the odiousness of violating the intense sense of *Izzut* of the Indian. More recently, Lord Curzon who, whatever may have been his failings, was a man of real imagination and perception in regard to many essential matters, laid it down that bad manners on the part of Europeans was a crime in India. This true and wholesome principle was equally understood and appreciated by his two successors—Lords Minto and Hardinge—who never failed to act up to it themselves and to impress it upon their fellow-countrymen responsible for carrying on British administration in this country. The principle which inspired their sagacious statesmanship is the principle on which the "Martial Law Notice No. 2" of Colonel Hodgson stands utterly condemned: it constituted an assault on Indian sentiment. If mere social boorishness on the part of Europeans is a crime in India—what is one to say of the relatively calculated outrage spelt by the Martial Law Order we have cited? Much has been heard—and much more remains to be said—regarding the recent Martial Law regime in the Punjab. The Lyallpur notice we have cited affords an appalling glimpse into the spirit that animated at any rate some of the so-called "Administrators" of Martial Law. If British statesmanship has not become bankrupt it will seek the earliest opportunity of redeeming the recent past by wiping out from the Indian consciousness the memories of such episodes as the Lyallpur functionary's essay in the institution of Indian "Salutations." The work of such reparatio and reconciliation needs to be undertaken in a spirit of complete candour and generosity, if it is to be successful.

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DOMESTIC SERVICE

A PROBLEM OF IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye contributes the following interesting and suggestive article on "Domestic Service" to the second Reconstruction number of the "Social Service Quarterly."

Everybody has read of the difficulties of getting domestic servants in England, and has seen cartoons showing crowds of well-dressed women wanting to engage the rare specimen of a servant who has advertised for domestic employment. Middle-class journals tell us of the increasing demands for concessions on the part of domestic servants, how they want a separate sitting room, a piano all to themselves, several evenings out every week, and a place at the table of their mistress. War conditions have made this problem even more difficult, and apparently no solution is being found out for it, except to devise means to do away with regular domestic servants altogether. Mrs. (now lady) J. G. Fraser had even before the outbreak of the war published a book "First Aid to the Servantless", and I dare say, such manuals would be more in request now. In America, they have already gone much further in adjusting their domestic arrangements to servantlessness. In England they must be doing it now. What of India?

Till recently, our country has been regarded as the paradise of the employer of domestic servants. Where in England a single maid-of-all-work was found sufficient to do all the work of even a considerable household, in India a similar household not unfrequently employs a dozen male servants. Even allowing for the difference in the relative efficiency of an English and an Indian servant, this discrepancy points to a different outlook on life and argues an entirely different standard of human values. This is shown by the prevailing ideas of caste according to which the only duty of one caste, and that the lowest, is to serve the three highest. Again, functions have been so differentiated that though in a large establishment there is some convenience in having the several duties portioned off between several servants, still, when it reaches the absurd limit of requiring in a small household six servants to do the work of one, simply because custom will not allow the servant who washes the *dhotar* to clean the boots, it means a great economic waste and inferior efficiency in the individual. From the national point of view, it is desirable that every individual in the nation should have, and should do, enough work and not too much work. The country wants neither drones nor drudges. A reconstruction in this direction is imperatively called for, and is in fact steadily coming as a result of our contact with western ideas; but its pace is being considerably accelerated as consequence of the economic and moral revolution caused by the war.

Revolution in Ideas.

This revolution in ideas is very far-reaching as regards the servant class. Domestic service in the best of circumstances is peculiarly galling to the self-respect of the servant. The ideal relation of the devoted family servant and the kind master is still occasionally seen, but is getting rarer and rarer. It is generally powerless to withstand the impact of new ideas about economic independence and personal self-respect that are current in cities and towns. The temptations and opportunities of amusement and enjoyment that a town offers are often sufficient to make a servant who was passionately devoted to his master in a village, and in fact formed an important member of his family, at first careless, then exacting, and finally impertinent, and often dishonest. The domestic servants observe from a distance with an envious eye the lot of his brother in a factory or even a day labourer, who has got to work only for stated hours, who is not liable to be called at every moment, and who finally, has a lot of ready money at his disposal. The disadvantages of the position of the factory labourer, his bad food and execrable lodging, his indebtedness, his un-cared-for state in a period of sickness, his falling a prey to drink and other vices are not seen, and therefore, not appreciated at their proper value. Also the comparative advantage enjoyed by the domestic servant in these items depends so much on the personal goodwill of the master, and especially the mistress, that it often seems not worth the attendant disadvantage. Again, the nature of the work of the domestic servant is so different from that of the factory labourer and consists of so many little details of various kinds that he feels, and occasionally the looker-on also feels, that there is not much to show in actual results of the sixteen or twenty hours' service that he daily puts in. Further the work requires so much stooping that it is very exhausting indeed: often the relish for food disappears, and I think it is a fact that a domestic servant can eat less than a factory labourer. Taking a dispassionate view of the position of the domestic labourer, one must agree that his demands for regular hours, fair wages, some stated hours off for amusement at his free disposal, and kindly and self-respecting treatment are thoroughly justifiable; and in so far as the conditions of the service are not favourable for securing these, it is inevitable that the domestic servant problem will grow more and more difficult.

From the point of view of the employer, we think that to rely too much for personal service on others is not elevating in the slightest degree. Modern ideas tend decidedly towards a livelier realisation of the value of human personality, and it would be all to the good if the superior in birth, wealth, and intelligence would still learn to regard all human beings as essentially his equals. There is an innate sense of independence which is fostered by the habit of doing one's own personal duties oneself. To my mind, there is something essentially degrading to one's humanity to have a servant to take off one's boots, to drag one in a rickshaw where other conveyances are possible, or even to get shaved by a barber, and in fact to acquire such habits that another is necessary for one's immediate personal convenience. One would not be in a comparatively helpless state if one's servant is away or is ill; one would keep one's temper better if comfort and convenience were not dependent upon another individual. To persons of the middle-class, the growing expensiveness of servants is being continually brought home. It is impossible to get a cook, or if one is obtained, she is so irregular and so exacting in her terms that it is often better to do the work oneself. Also the work of a servant is generally done much less efficiently than is done by oneself. Any work that deserves to be done at all deserves to be done well, and in cooking especially, personal attention which a hired servant is not prepared to give is immediately repaid by the greater deliciousness of the food and a great saving of expenditure on it. Anybody who is accustomed to take regularly even the most expensive kind of food, in eating houses in a town, realises the relief which is experienced by eating the food which bears the stamp of the personal touch of the home. The variety which can only be secured in a family is always missing in the hotel, and to a great extent in families where servants are engaged. The one aim of the paid cook is to do the minimum work necessary and to get away. In towns it is well-known that the most regular patrons of cinema shows, theatres, and *tamashas* are cooks, both male and female; and they can hardly be blamed for resorting to them; for that is the only relief they get from the ceaseless work and the frequent unsympathetic treatment, that they receive in the houses of their employers. In this connection, I hope, my fair readers will excuse the observation that cooks are generally unwilling to take service in a family where there is a mistress of the house. This is not simply due to the fact that in such a house the chance of small defalcations is a good deal lessened on account of the keen eye of the mistress, but also to the fact that women are too much given to looking to very small details and to blaming or nagging servants continually for any small remissness. They expect a servant to pay all the minute attention to their affairs which they would give themselves. Hence arises a good deal of unpleasantness and final inconvenience when the servant leaves service altogether. A dose of strong commensense would not be amiss in the management of servants. It would increase the sum of human happiness in middle-class circles. No truer word was ever uttered than that a good master—or mistress—makes a good servant.

No easy patent solution.

There is no easy patent solution to the servant problem the elements of which have been stated briefly above. But a few remarks in the way of palliatives may perhaps be made. Most important of all is a change of attitude and a wider element of sympathy on the part of both the employer and the servant, especially the former, because he or she is generally more educated and is better able to understand the other. The better education of the servant class will remove certain difficulties on the parts of servants, and make them more efficient in their work, but will at the same time, render them more exacting in the conditions of work and more watchful of their self-respect. Another palliative would be the inclusion of a habit of punctuality in both. To anybody who gives a little thought to the matter it is obvious how much increase in domestic work is caused by habits of unpunctuality, irregularity in the times of meals, etc., on the part of the master, and in difference on the part of servants. Thus an amount of vexation and needless work would be saved if the *dhobi* were only taught to be punctual in bringing back the washing on the appointed day of the week; if he does not keep his regular day and comes on any day he likes, the employer has not got his soiled linen ready sorted and catalogued for him, and he has to make at least two visits to the house where one every week ought to be quite enough. A third point in which improvement can be effected is a certain change in our manners, especially in regard to ceremonial washings and pollutions. A careful observation of the economy of the kitchen will show a number of needless washings, because some kinds of food are *kacha* and some *pakka*. Among some of our people each person is to have his own separate *chouka*; this is especially observable among the people of northern India about whom the Marathas say that there are three *chulas* (cooking places) to every two persons. Of the same nature is the pollution of food by sight common among the Brahmins of southern India. A large number of servants has to be employed, and in fact a cook of one's own or a higher caste is so necessary that he can always dictate his own terms on account of his rarity. But if it were allowable to employ a cook of any caste the difficulty would be a good deal minimised. But on this question one is trenching on the wider question of caste and religion, and I shall only content myself with the remark that our religion and caste institutions are so all-pervading that even an innocent looking problem has perforce to deal with it.

Need for radical modification.

Finally, I would venture to suggest that some of our domestic arrangements will have to be radically modified if we are to be able to do with a smaller number of domestic servants and make their lot better. The modification is already coming on gradually. Thus take the question of grinding corn. This is one of the most tiresome and monotonous pieces of work in the household, and till recently was one of considerable difficulty to manage. But the introduction of flour-mills has solved the problem in towns, and it is now quite common even for women to go to the mill and get the corn ground there for a few pice in a few minutes, which formerly caused them an unspeakable amount of labour. Similar improvements can be suggested in other directions. A wider introduction of stone-paving of floors will relieve the servants of the task of cow-dunging the floor very frequently. Such a paved floor can be cleaned very easily. Cow-dunging has, of course, now assumed a certain religious significance in accordance with our usual practice of giving a religious colour to everything that is otherwise desirable; but the advantage of stone-paving will be soon widely appreciated. One may instance even the lowly broom in which an improvement can be suggested. Sweeping with the short palm broom requires too much stooping and entails more exhaustion than is necessary, but a broom with a long handle which can be used in an erect posture will reduce the labour of sweeping a good deal. The universal earthen *chula*, which according to the Marathi proverb—*"gharoghar matichya chulee*—illustrates the essential equality of the rich and poor, can be more economically replaced by an iron kitchen range which ensures greater fuel economy, and as it allows the worker to stand or to sit on a stool will be less tiring. This kitchen can be coupled with an arrangement for heating the bath water also. The washing of pots and pans can be more conveniently done by means of hot water obtainable from this arrangement with the use of washing soda or even the kitchen ash rather than by the present troublesome and preventive method of rubbing the vessels very hard with sand which soon removes the tin coating—*kalai*—and causes many of the vessels to lose their shape. Perhaps a greater use of China vessels or at least enammelled iron vessels will be found economical. Then again one can recommend a more extensive use of the steam cooker which economises fuel in these days of dear firewood and keeps the vegetable juices in the food itself. I am not able to suggest a way to reduce the trouble involved in the tiring work of making *chapattis* or *purees* unless we can give up the use of unleavened bread altogether and use leavened English bread and buy it from a bakery. But if somebody can invent a simple cheap machine for performing expeditiously the few operations involved in preparing the flour for the *chapatti*, then moulding it properly, and finally baking it in the oven, all by means of a few turns of a handle, he will be a greater benefactor of Indian humanity and especially of Indian womankind than many, whose names are rightly on everybody's lips as the advocates of women's cause.

Bolshevism?

Such and many other simple ideas will suggest themselves to anybody who uses his head in the matter. They appear small and trifling; but their cumulative effect is very great. Unless a country solves its domestic servant problem properly to the satisfaction of all, with the spread of education, the conflict between the labouring class and the bourgeoisie will get accentuated. It is in these relations that a difference in the standards of comfort between the various classes comes acutely home to the lower classes; and what is Bolshevism, but a lively realisation of this conflict and an active rebellion against social inequalities which weigh heavily on ninety-five per cent., of the population in order to allow the remaining five per cent. to live in supposed ease, indolence, and comfort? Social reconstruction is, in the main, a fight against the advancing tide of Bolshevism. We all see the evil effects of the movement; but to combat it properly we must use all available means and these will have to be partly physical, partly moral. It is in the hope that even trifling suggestions will help that the above lines have been penned.

*There is also a figurative meaning of this proverb, viz., there are skeletons in the cupboard of every house, whether rich or poor.

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 28th July 1919.	Total since 1st June 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 28th July.	
			1917	1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	1 43	46 10	27 54	14 90
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	1 20	19 28	20 23	14 61
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	1 22	47 39	28 63	15 58
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	1 57	52 20	28 62	17 55

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 27th July 1919

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.608 Inch.
Temperatue of Air	78.9 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.7 ,,
Dew Point	75.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.906 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	10.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	80.5 ,,
Minimum do.	76.1 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.W.
Movement of Wind	372 Miles.
Fall of Rain	2.42 Inchs
Total fall during month	22.76 ,,
Do. do. year	46.22 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th.	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth. on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth. on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	28					28	m 5	53	15	4
Tues.	29	m	0	20a	29	6	m 6	29a	16	11
		m	0	23	27	7	29	m 6	15	9
Wed.	30	m	0	55a	27	3	m 7	6	16	8
		m	1	7	27	6	30	m 6	54	16	4
		m	1	29a	28	9		m 7	42a	16	9
Thur.	31	m	1	49	27	1	31	m 7	31	17	2
	Aug.		2	1a	28	0	Aug.	8	17a	17	6
Fri.	1	m	2	30	26	6	1	m 8	6	17	5
		m	2	31a	27	2		8	51a	17	5
Sat.	2	m	3	10	25	9	2	m 8	40	19	2
		m	3	0a	26	4		9	24a	17	10
Sun.	3	m	3	53	25	0	3	m 9	13	20	1
		m	3	31a	25	6		10	2a	18	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July	28 (Monday)	Sunrise 6h. 11m.	Sunset 7h. 51m.
,,	29 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 7h. 16m.
,,	30 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 7h. 16m.
,,	31 (Thursday	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h. 15m.
August	1 (Friday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h. 15m.
,,	2 (Saturday	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h. 14m.
,,	3 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 7h. 14m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter ..	..	5d. 8h.	47-2m. a.m.
Full Moon ..	..	13d. 11h.	32-2m. a.m
Last Quarter ..	..	20d. 4h.	33 0m. p.m.
New Moon ..	..	27d. 10h.	51-4m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, on Monday, the 28th July, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 2.58in. of rain and Hissar 0.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess where rain has fallen. Day temperature is below normal except at Ambala and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra reports 0.13in., Mainpuri 0.17in., Jhansi 1.28in. and Allahabad 0.18in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is belodw normal in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0.10in., Jodhpur 0.95in., Mount Abu 1.95in., Ajmer 1.11in., and Jaipur 0.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in west Rajputana, while day temperature is below the average in east Rajputana.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West. There has been nearly general rain except in the west of Kathiawar; Veraval reports 0.77in., Rajkot 1.42in., Bhavnagar-Para 1.61in., Surat 4.03in., Ahmedabad 0.17in., Deesa 0.19in., Neemuch 0.66in and Indore 0.55in. Skies are generally overcast. Humidity is above normal in Gujarat. Day temperature is below normal in South Gujarat, but is in excess at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred; the chief amounts are Saugor 0.35in., Hoshangabad 0.55in., Khandwa 0.75in., Amraoti 0.73in., Nagpur 1.12in., and Raipur 0.25in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 1.43in., Ratnagiri 2.06in., Mormugao 1.20in. and Karwar 1.52in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been general; Malegaon reports 0.67in. Ahmednagar 0.14in., Sholapur 0.17in., Belgaum 0.61in., Aurangabad 0.18in., Nizamabad 0.24in. and Hyderabad 0.11in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal in the northwest of the division.

General Remarks.—A vigorous monsoon is blowing and there has been widespread rain over the whole area with the exception of Sind and the southeast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast, in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Central India West, Rajputana and the United Provinces, and local in the Punjab and on the Madras coast. Heavy falls have occurred at Surat and Lahore. Conditions in the east of the Central Provinces are such as usually precede the advance of a depression from the Bay.

Some decrease of rainfall appears probable in the United Provinces and an increase in the east of the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 27th July, 1919.

A depression is forming over the head of the Bay and rainfall has consequently decreased in north-east India. Fairly widespread rain has again occurred in northwest India. Rain fall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, the southeast Punjab, west Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces, on the west coast of the Peninsula, in north Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan, Lower Burma, Bihar, Orissa, Mysore, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal, the southwest Punjab, the Northwest Frontier Province, Baluchistan, east Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui, Moulmein three inches; Tavoy six; Minbu, Cuttack one; Sambalpur, Gorakhpur one and a half; Lucknow three-quarters; Bareilly a half; Mussooree, Simla three; Dharampore five; Ludhiana a quarter; Dera Ismail Khan three-quarters; Karnal one; Pachmarhi one and a half; Seoni, Jagdalpur three; Mercara two; Cuddalore one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY the 28th of July, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do ( ) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	93.3	83.2	91	..	0	—0.08
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( ) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.6	82.0	72	..	0.25	—2.11
Rawalpindi ..	90.6	76.6	83	..	12.94	+4.03
Lahore	87.8	75.0	98	2.58	4.12	—2.43
Hissar	96.7	77.9	90	0.10	3.14	—2.21
Ambala	92.1	79.8	76	0.02	10.85	+0.75
Delhi	87.3	79.6	85	..	4.05	—6.01
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.3	70.1	88	0.13	8.22	—2.37
Mainpuri	97.3	78.1	82	0.17	9.50	+0.74
Jhansi	88.8	76.2	89	1.28	25.56	+19.87
Cawnpore	92.2	78.1	83	..	9.33	—2.60
Allahabad	91.5	80.8	82	0.13	12.53	—2.56
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobanad ..	108.3	82.8	39	..	0.14	—0.97
Karachi	86.3	79.0	87	..	0.26	—3.42
Ajmer	85.6	76.9	90	1.11	6.27	—1.69
Jaipur	84.7	76.2	91	0.10	8.52	—0.38
Kotah	88.2	78.4	74	..	11.38	+0.31
Mount Abu ..	74.0	64.9	96	1.95	13.35	—11.27
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.0	78.1	85	0.05	2.16	—6.17
Dwarka	83.3	78.7	85	0.04	4.07	—4.76
Veraval	82.4	78.3	91	0.77	5.53	—6.53
Rajkot	82.7	75.9	93	1.42	10.06	—4.70
Bhavnagar Para ..	92.4	75.3	96	1.61	7.60	—6.24
Surat	82.4	75.5	95	4.03	20.67	—3.81
Ahmedabad ..	85.3	77.9	98	0.17	9.96	—5.60
Deesa	96.4	76.2	93	0.19	6.73	—3.81
Neemuch	84.3	72.6	93	0.66	3.44	—5.43
Indore	85.8	73.1	93	0.55	22.90	+7.33
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	87.9	75.8	83	0.05	23.69	—0.03
Saugor	85.2	73.6	89	0.35	17.66	—1.54
Hosangabad ..	88.1	74.8	94	0.55	25.33	+5.42
Khandwa	87.4	74.2	88	0.75	13.64	+0.17
Akola	88.5	75.5	81	0.12	17.88	+3.69
Amraoti	88.0	74.5	91	0.73	11.98	+2.00
Nagpur	88.5	74.8	87	1.12	28.82	+7.05
Chanda	87.5	76.0	87	0.17	23.11	+0.41
Raipur	88.5	78.3	87	0.25	36.66	+25.21
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.7	76.4	81	1.48	46.11	+3.76
Ratnagiri	80.6	74.1	85	2.06	59.44	—1.42
Marmugoa	82.2	..	92	1.20	56.16	—3.47
Karwar	80.9	74.1	86	1.52	67.24	—6.49
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	80.2	72.9	90	0.67	9.57	+0.30
Ahmednagar ..	78.0	70.7	83	0.14	8.05	—0.60
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	86.0	72.4	77	0.17	11.51	+2.70
Bijapur	85.4	72.2	71	..	4.86	—0.52
Belgaum	72.8	67.8	95	0.61	15.78	—7.95
Aurangabad ..	78.9	71.6	90	0.18	8.83	—8.09
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.7	74.0	78	0.24	13.59	—1.30
Hyderabad	87.4	73.3	79	0.11	13.43	+2.96
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	79.1	73.5	91	1.15	58.34	—13.57
Calicut	77.2	74.4	98	0.53	48.24	—4.99
Cochin	79.2	74.1	80	0.72	47.08	—8.09
Colombo	82.8	73.8	90	1.31	7.46	—5.24
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	89.4	77.7	87	..	10.57	+0.40
Bellary	89.3	76.4	63	..	2.17	—1.48
Cuddapah	90.7	79.7	74	..	13.80	+7.39
Madras	86.2	76.1	78	0.70	8.50	+1.22
Bangalore	80.1	67.5	83	0.01	7.28	+0.61
Coimbatore	81.2	73.6	64	0.08	1.84	—1.28
Trichinopoly ..	93.1	78.3	55	..	5.73	+3.15
Negapatam	92.6	79.5	77	..	9.07	+2.15

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Baremeter in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 28th July, 1919, was 29.779 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

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HEAD OFFICE:
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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
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Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

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THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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EVERYTHING CHEAP and the BEST is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at MEHTA & CO., 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS.—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

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WANTED—Aspiring STUDENTS to know that our new Session of classes will commence shortly. still room for few more students. For prospectus with revised terms, and hours of classes, see the PRINCIPAL, THE WOODSTOCK SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING SCHOOL, 251, Hornby Road, above Bessho and Co. 3477

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WANTED AT ONCE—Good SHORTHAND TYPIST. Salary Rs. 75 per month. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 3573

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WANTED—A LADY TEACHER to teach a lady, English, sewing, knitting, etc. Apply Box No. 869, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3476

WANTED—A GRADUATE and an experienced MATRIC, also a DRAWING TEACHER with teacher's certificate (Pay Rs. 35.) Apply stating terms to CHAIRMAN, JUBILEE INSTITUTION, Umreth. 3510

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WANTED—An experienced MANAGER for a large Wine and Provision shop in the Punjab, only those who have previously worked in this capacity need apply. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 891, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3560B

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WANTED.—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK and a CANVASSER. Hindu preferred. Salary Rs. 30 per month. The TABLET MFG. CO., 182, Ripon Rd., Bombay.

WANTED.—One TURNER and one FITTER. Fitter must know the line level work of the Carding Department of a Mill. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonial to the MANAGER, Khatau Makanji Mills, Byculla, Bombay. 3448

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WANTED by a large Insurance Company, an experienced GENERAL MANAGER at Head Office to conduct all Insurance business including Life, Marine, Fire, Accident, etc. A very substantial salary offered with excellent prospects. Only men with vast knowledge need apply. Applications treated in the strictest confidence. Apply Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3354

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WANTED—Temporary SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for anti-malarial duty in the Presidency including Sind on a consolidated salary of Rs. 77-8-0, which includes war allowance, and a special allowance of Rs. 25 in addition to travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations. Only those who have registered themselves under the Bombay Medical Act, VI of 1912, should apply, stating their previous service, age and the languages they know, to The PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona 3528

WANTED

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to finance consignments of grocery (Karyana) between rupees ten to twenty-five thousand. Safe return guaranteed with profit and interest For terms and particulars address to Box No. 147, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3376

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ORDERS registered for apples—9lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 5, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O., Kulu, Panjab. 3068

FOR SALE.—Valuable BUILDING SITES at Peddar Road in plots of convenient sizes varying from 1500 to 2500 square yards. Apply Captain & Vaidya, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 3544

SEEDS—GARDEN SEEDS.—Fresh stock of English vegetable and flower seeds, just received. Send for free price list. PESTONJI P. POCHA & SONS, 8, Napier Road, Poona. 3216

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FOR SALE—One Cottage and one Square PIANO of best make and in good condition. Apply Box No. 885, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3534

CHAFF CUTTERS, improved and latest, to cut fodder for cattle, now in a very limited number with us for Rs. 167 each. CLUBWALLA & Co., 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 3535

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ALL Architects and Engineers will be pleased to learn that we have received fresh supply of the best quality Ferro-Prussiate and Ferro Gallic papers and linens. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

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NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts.
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TO BE LET;

TO BE LET—LAL BANGLOW on Gundvli side, at Andheri, to a Vegetarian Hindu family. Apply to POONSEE DEVSEE, Chich Bunder Road, during office hours. 3345

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FREEHOLD LANDED PROPERTY 2,000 square yards, with two large cottages on two big roads, very central for Theatre, Cinema, Shops, Residence, etc.
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WANTED—A PROFESSOR of Economics to teach senior classes, starting salary up to Rs. 200, according to qualifications and an ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of English, starting salary up to Rs. 150, according to qualifications and experience. Apply giving full particulars to the SECRETARY. 3475

JUBBULPORE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

POST OF JOINT SECRETARY.

APPLICATIONS are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 15th August next for the post of a Joint Secretary on Rs. 100-5-150 p.m. The post is pensionable and the selected candidate will be on probation for one year and will be required to deposit a cash security of Rs. 1,000 either in G. P. notes or other approved security.
Preference will be given to a graduate, strong in English and well up in all branches of correspondence and accounts work, and having experience in the re-organisation of Offices. A knowledge of Hindi will be an advantage.
Applicants must state (1) Age, (2) Educational qualifications, (3) Past services, (4) Present employment, and must send copies of testimonials which will not be returned.

K. T. CHATTERJI,
Secretary.
Municipal Committee.
Jubbulpore:
26th July, 1919. 3512

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

POONA RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona on 2nd, 9th, 16th, 20th, 23rd and 30th August, 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 20th, 24th and 27th September, and 4th and 11th October, 1919, for the Poona Races.
Two special trains will run on each date, i.e., one for first class and the other for second class passengers. On no account will a third be run.
For full particulars, see Poster notice at stations on this Railway, or apply to the STATION SUPERINTENDENT, Victoria Terminus, or to the undersigned.

W. ALEXANDER.
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 21st July, 1919. 3548

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Secretary, School Board, Karachi Municipality, whose duties will be as under:—
(a) To act as Secretary to the School Board.
(b) To supervise and control (under the direction of the School Board) all the Municipal Boys' and Girls' Schools and the Female Normal Class, and direct the teaching thereat.
(c) To control all the other establishment of the School Board and to see that the accounts of the Board are properly maintained.
(d) To prepare schemes for the extension of primary education and carry out the same.
A thoriugh and up-to-date knowledge of educational problems, and administrative experience and ability will be deemed special qualifications for the appointment.
The salary for the above post, which is pensionable, will be according to the option of the School Board as under:—
Either Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 500 by annual increments of Rs. 20 inclusive of Carriage allowonce
or
Rs. 350 per month rising to Rs. 450 per month by annual increments of Rs. 20 per month, plus a carriage allowance of Rs. 50 per month.
Applicants should state their age, educational qualifications, experience and language known and submit their application with copies of testimonials to undersigned before 31st August 1919.

(Sd.) GEO. W. LEWIS.
Acting Chief Officer.
Karachi Municipality.
Municipal Office, Karachi,
26th July, 1919.

NOTICE.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE REQUIRING HEALTHY RESIDENTIAL FLATS OR FOR ANY ONE DESIRING TO START A FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

TO LET—A big handsome BUILDING at Chowpaty at the foot of Sandhurst Bridge, commanding an excellent sea view. It will be ready within a few months and will be fitted up throughout with electric lights and fans and with the most modern sanitary arrangements. It has four residential blocks on each storey and big shops on the ground floor with two commodious motor garages and mezanine floors.

Eminently suitable for a fashionable hotel. For rent, etc., apply at the PREMISES. 3284

BOMBAY IMPRROVEMENT TRUST.

DADAR-MATUNGA ESTATE.

THE TRUSTEES are prepared to receive applications from persons desirous of entering into Agreements to lease plots on this Estate.
The lands now offered lie on the East side of Kingsway between the proposed 100 feet East to West Road and the temporary Military Hospital and are within a few minutes walk of Dadar and Matunga stations.
Applications will be received up to 5 p.m (S. T.) on the 29th August next. Particulars may be had and plans seen at the Board's Offices. Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

J. T. BURGE, F.S.I.,
3469 Ag. Estate Agent.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS DELHI TO BOMBAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAIL STEAMER.

EVERY FRIDAY, until further notice, accommodation will be provided for a limited number of First and Second Class passengers on the Postal Express leaving Delhi at 8-50 a.m. in connection with the Weekly Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on Saturdays:—
The timings are as under:—

		H.	M.
Delhi	Dep.	8	50
Muttra Junction	,,	11	12
Bayana	,,	12	33
Kotah Junction	,,	16	43
Rutlam	,,	21	14
Baroda	,,	1	42
Bombay	Arr.	9	50

The Postal Express runs direct to the Ballard Pier, Bombay, alongside the Steamer.
Connection is maintained at Delhi with the undermentioned trains:—
No. 4 Down leaving Peshawar at 7-30 hours Thursday.
No. 86 Down leaving Lahore at 20-0 hours. Thursday.
A Restaurant Car is provided throughout from Delhi.
The number of seats in the train is strictly limited, and they will be allotted by the STATION SUPERINTENDENT, DELHI only, to whom application should be made at least 48 hours before the departure time of the train. Seats will be allotted strictly in accordance with priority of applications.
Passengers are requested to label their luggage for Ballard Pier, Bombay.
NOTE.—Due to breaches on the line between Bharatpur and Bayana, the Express will be diverted via Agra Cantonment and Bayana, and arrive Bombay approximately at 16-50, instead of 9-50 until further.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th July, 1919. 3018

PUBLIC NOTICES.

5 Per Cent. INCOME-TAX-FREE LOAN 1945-55

OPEN FROM 2ND JULY, 1919 TO 30TH AUGUST, 1919.

APPLICATIONS for the loan will be received at the Office of the undersigned on the ground floor of the Secretariat Building between 11 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays and 11 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on other working days.

C. W. C. CARSON,
Accountant General, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st July, 1919. 2958

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN UNITED ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in S. S.).

WE are authorized and we are prepared to accept the Marine Insurance risks at Tariff Rates from the 15th of August, 1919.

M. KANJI & Co.,
Agents, the Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd.
25-29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
3567

PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION

S. S. "KASADO MARU."

THE second class accommodation on this steamer has been abolished and remodelled to first class, but there is no change in the fares of the old second class

M. UCHIYAMA, Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Bombay, 29th July, 1919. 3569

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 7th August, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

By order of the Board,
D. M. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th July, 1919. 3575

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited from graduates with honours in Philosophy or English for the acting appointment of Assistant to the Professor of English, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, on Rs. 100-10-200. Applications should reach the undersigned as early as possible and not later than the 7th August, 1919, and must be accompanied by testimonials.

J. G. COVERNTON,
Director of Public Instruction.
Office of the Director of Public Instruction
Poona, 28th July, 1919. 3552

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DHNUBAIJI MANECKJI TALATI, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Versova in the registration Sub-District of Salsette in the Taluka of Salette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 35 gunthas or 4235 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of Survey No. 82 and known as Plot No. 13 and bounded on the east by the Public Road on the West by the Sea-shore, on the north by building site No. 14 belonging to Khoja Allarkhia Jeevraj, on the South by the road and beyond it by building site No. 12 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.
Dated this 28th day of July, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA AND COMPANY.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3563

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED, a joint stock company, registered under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1882, having its registered office at Church Gate Street, in the City of Bombay have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients Messrs. GOKALDAS DOSSA & Co. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the bungalow, chawls and erections standing thereon situate at Kazba, Yeotmal in the Taluka and Registration District of Yeotmal, in the Berars, containing by admeasurement ten acres and eight gunthas forming a moiety of a larger piece of land, containing by admeasurement 20 acres and 16 gunthas bearing Survey No. 7 and assessed at Rupees Eleven and which piece of land is bounded, on or towards the North by a property known as Dravida's Press, on or towards the East by a property known as Khoja's Ginning Factory, on or towards the South by a public road and on or towards the West by a road leading from Yeotmal to Dhamangaon.
Dated this 29th day of July, 1919.

BHIMJI & Co.,
3572 Purchasers' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI ABDUL RAZAK HAJI HAROON, of Bombay, Mahammadan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell absolutely to our client, GULAMALI HASSANALI, free from all claims and incumbrances, the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 129, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd Bhandari Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7419 / Street No. 173 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 279, etc., New No. 7377, Old Survey Nos. 63-64-65, New Survey No. 4854 and containing by admeasurement 471 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East partly by the property of Haridas Kaliandas, partly by the property of Gordhun Lalji Maharaj, partly by the property of Haji Ahmed Haji Abdulla, partly by the property of Kazi Ibrahim and partly by the property of Mahomed Marcoo, on the West by the Bhandari Street, on the North by the property of Nathoo Hira, on the South by the 1st Bhandari Street Cross Lane.
Dated this 29th day of July, 1919.

MIRZA, MIRZA & MANGALDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3574

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVA SADAN or SISTERS OF INDIA SOCIETY have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned piece of land. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived. The said several pieces bear the following Survey and other Numbers:—
FIRSTLY.—All those several pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Santa Cruz, Saja Bandra, on the East side of the B. B & C. I. Railway line in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 16,933 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey and other Numbers as follows:—

Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.
93	18
93	23
93	24
93	9
93	18
93	25
85	9
334	5
334	6

and bounded on the North partly by the land belonging to Antom Juza Louis Souza, partly by the land belonging to Valliji Alli Bori and partly by the land belonging to Sorabji Jamsedji Sodawaterwalla, on the East partly by the land belonging to Sorabji Jamshedji Sodawaterwalla, partly by the land belonging to Hussonally Abdullaly and partly by the land belonging to Sorabji Jamshedji, on the South partly by the land belonging to Jao Pharsoo Gharu, partly by the land belonging to Chapsey Banashee, partly by the land blonging to Francis Mano Gome and partly by the land belonging to Francis Mano and Abdool Hoosein, and on the West partly by the land belonging to Ardeshir Bomanji Nusserwanji and beyond that by the land belonging to Antone Juza Louis Souza and partly by the land belonging to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate lying and being at Santa Cruz, Saja Bandra, on the East side of B. B. & C. I. Railway Line in the Registration Subdistrict of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 363 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 103 and Pot No. 24 and bounded on the East partly by the land belonging to Juza Braz Kalamel and partly by the land belonging to Bhikaji Guard, on the West by the land belonging to Chaturbhuj Bhagwan, on the North by the land belonging to Hansraj Damoder and on the South by the land belonging to Antone Juza Louis Souza.
Dated this 26th day of July, 1919.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
3565 Purchasers' Attorneys.